FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LX—NO 3,110 | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1895. | NEW SERIES—VOL. XII—NO. 651

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY............OCTOBER 10, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

There were 239 business failures reported throughout the United States, as compared with 198 last week, 215 in the same week one year ago, 365 in the first week of October, 1893 and 198 in 1892.

Tillman's plan of suffrage in South Carolina as reported by his committee to the Convention, provides the proper qualification of $300 and a reading and writing qualification by January 1st, 1898.

A New Orleans bull leader offers to bet $500 to $1,500 that Texas itself will not make 1,500,000 bales of cotton, $500 even that Louisiana will lose 33 1-3 per cent., and $1,000 to $2,000 that the total crop is under 6,850,000.

In a separate registration of women in Lexington, Ky., to vote for members of the board of education, 1,958 women registered. Of these 1,048 were colored and 910 were white. The white women did not begin registering until after they heard how numerous the colored women were putting down their names.

The State, a free silver paper of Birmingham, Ala., has about completed arrangements to buy the Age-Herald, the sound money morning daily in that city. The combined papers will be called the State-Herald, and will advocate free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and will be the only morning daily in Birmingham.

The Constitutional Convention of South Carolina by an overwhelming majority, has adopted a clause forbidding the intermarriage of a white person with any person who contains any negro blood whatever in his or her veins. This, in connection with the suffrage clause, will have the effect of disfranchising mulattoes.

England's last turnpike road is about to be thrown open. It is the portion of the Shrewsbury and Holy-head road running through the island of Anglesey, and was preserved by a special act of Parliament when the other turnpikes were abolished in 1890. Thirty years ago there 1,047 turnpike trusts in England and Wales, collecting toll from 20,189 miles of road.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1895: Galveston 130,274 bales; New Orleans 129,894; Mobile 20,191; Savannah 114,612; Charleston 56,818; Wilmington 26,481; Norfolk 15,467; Baltimore 292; New York 3,309; Boston 1,166; Newport News —; Philadelphia 5,138; West Point 4,780; Brunswick 3,545; Veslasco —: Port Royal —. Total, 513.947 bales.

The new constitution of Utah forbids counties, cities, towns and villages borrowing money in excess of the amount of the taxes in the current year, excepting by the authority of a vote of a majority of the citizens who have paid a property tax for one year preceding. Aside from this restriction the suffrage in Utah is open to all citizens of either sex, who can meet certain simple requirements as to residence, not even a poll-tax being required.

Instructions have been given to those in charge of the Columbian Liberty bell, which is now at the Atlanta exposition, that it shall be placed at the disposal of a committee representing the press of America, to be rung in protest at midnight until Cuba shall be free. The chairman of the general committee, in making the instructions, leaves the details of the ceremony entirely with the committee of press representatives, but suggests that eminent Americans visiting the exposition, who are in sympathy with the movement for the freedom of Cuba, shall be invited to participate in the ceremonies and that short addresses be delivered.

Bradstreet's of last week says: Seasonable weather has stimulated sales of merchandise and increased the prospects of a favorable fall trade generally. Mercantive collections are very generally improved more particularly at the South, Georgia and Texas merchants and farmers being conspicuous for liquidating indebtedness and anticipating payment of commercial paper. Trade conditions South are improving with the free movement of cotton and the high price of that staple. With some exceptions, leading Southern points report improving trade and advancing prices for dry goods, hardware, leather and shoes.

After a prolonged debate the South Carolina constitutional convention has decided to stand by the time-honored policy of the state in the matter of divorce laws. It was the sentiment of the convention that no divorce should be granted for any cause whatever. The debate was full of interest. On the one side it was contended that the high standard of morals in South Carolina was due to the sacredness of the marriage relation, and to the practical carrying out of the rule that husband and wife should take each other for better or worse until death parted them. The other side argued for divorce on the scriptural ground of adultery, but it was without avail. It came out in the discussion that every newspaper in the state, nearly every preacher and the majority of the people opposed a divorce law.

Corbett and Fitzsimmons must find another place than Texas in which to pull off their fight for the proposed championship of the world. The legislature by a vote that was practically unanimous in the Senate and only a little less in the House, passed the bill prohibiting prize fighting, and thus accomplished the purpose for which the Governor assembled them in special session. The vote by which the bill was carried furnishes the strongest proof of the sentiment of the State with reference to prize fighting. The only rallying point of the minority was opposition to the emergency clause, which carried the bill into immediate effect. Certain of the members honestly regarded this as an injustice to such of the citizens of Dallas as had spent large sums in anticipation of the fight and opposed it for that reason alone. Their arguments were not affective, however, and the vote in the House on the final passage of the bill showed but 5 votes in opposition, with 107 in its favor. In the Senate the bill was carried with only one negative vote in the 27 that were cast.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The special Congressional election in the Tenth Georgia district, caused by the resignation of J. C. Black (Dem.) on account of alleged frauds, was held last week, the two candidates being the same as last year, J. C. Black and Thomas R. Watson, (Pop.) The election passed off very quietly and resulted in the re-election of Black by about 2,000 estimated majority. ——The eighteenth Illinois district democratic congressional convention nominated ex-Congressman Edward Lane, of Montgomery, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Frederick Remann last fall. Mr. Lane takes hi position on a free silver platform. ——Charles Gove, ex-assistant cashier of the New York Herald, who, on July 17, absconded with $10,000 of the concern's money and was recently captured in Vermont and brought back, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary. ——Fire which originated in the livery barn of J. O. Davis, of Cambridge, O., caused a loss of $200,000 before it was gotten under control. The arrival of assistance from Zanesville, Newark and Barnesville prevented the destruction of the entire town. ——Manuel Rometo Rubio, Minister of the Interior and father-in-law of President Diaz, died last week in Mexico, having failed to rally from an operation for cancerous tumor. His age was 68. ——The Empire Music hall, London, has succeeded in obtaining the restoration of its license to sell intoxicating drinks in the auditorium of that place of amusement. The license was revoked some months ago, as the result of a crusade of the social purity league ——Mrs. Langtry has made a formal demand upon the Union bank for the sum of £40,000, the value of the jewels she deposited with the bank which were subsequently surrendered by the bank to a stranger upon his presentation of a forged order. ——The opening of the general conference of the Episcopal Church at Minneapolis was a most imposing ceremony. Sixty Bishops were present. ——The St. Louis breaks the records of herself and the Paris on trans-Atlantic trips. ——There seems to be little probability of the sugar bounty being paid except by decree of the Court of Claims. ——Gen. Miles has been placed in command of the army of the United States. ——Fights took place in Constantinople between Armenians and Turks; nearly 200 persons were killed. ——The Columbian Liberty bell is to be rung every night at midnight until Cuba is liberated. ——Cleveland won the first three of the Temple cup series of baseball games. ——The Democrats of Massachusetts held their State convention; they declared for a gold standard and the retirement of all Government paper money, untaxed notes of State or National banks to be the only credit currency; they thank the Administration for its efforts to protect the public credit, and congratulate the manufacturing interests on the successful working of the present tariff law; a full State ticket was nominated. ——There is talk of having the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight take place in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico ——A new military company has been organized at Franklinton. ——Consul Washington, at Cairo, reports that Egypt expects to make an average cotton crop. ——The report that Secretary Olney has laid down an ultimatum to England in the Venezuelan boundary matter is pronounced an absurdity. ——The Southern railroad will begin at once to operate the Alabama Great Southern. ——The Kansas Populists urge the holding of their National convention at Atlanta, February 21st.—— The Mount Vernon (Ind) bank officer who has disappeared took $7,000 in gold and $6,000 in silver and bills. ——At the Episcopal general conference fraternal greetings were sent to the Methodist conference of Northern Minnesota, in session in Minneapolis. This is something very unusual. ——Much damage has been done by the recent gale off the British coast; several vessels have foundered. ——Spain will soon begin the shipment of 25,000 troops to Cuba; commanders of British warships in West India waters are ordered to strictly enforce the neutrality laws as to Cuba. ——Perry, O. T., offers $25,000 for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize fight. ——Much tobacco in Kentucky is ruined by frost. ——In the Episcopal general conference the house of delegates refuse to change the name of that body and of the Church, and also rejects the proposed new declaration of faith. ——In the Durrant case the judge fined McCoy $250 in the contempt case, and Miss Cunningham was held in contempt and given 24 hours to divulge the source of certain information she obtained. ——Senator David B. Hill, of New York, is going to Ohio to take part in the campaign. He will make his first speech at Lima, Senator Brice's home, on the 26th inst. ——Mayor Steinbach, of Quincey, Ills., in response to a petition from business men, called a mass meeting last week to express sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists. ——The South Carolina constitutional convention adopts resolutions sympathizing with the Cubans and calling on the Federal Government to recognize them as belligerents. ——The collector of customs at San Francisco is ordered to deport all Chinese admitted as laborers for the Mid-Winter exposition. ——The Cuban flag is to be hoisted on the Key West city hall to-day. ——At a conference between Senator Pritchard and some fusionists it was decided to put up a Populist-Republican-Free-Silver electoral ticket; neither McKinley nor Reed are to have a follower on the ticket. ——The St. Paul on her trial trip made 20½ knots an hour for four consecutive hours, so she earns the privilege of carrying the trans-Atlantic mail. ——The True Democrat, a 2-weeks-old gold standard newspaper of St. Louis, suspends, owing compositors and reporters $1,500. ——Mr. Gladstone writes a letter to the temperance congress in which he admits the liquor question to be too deep for him; he thinks the local option principle sound, but not sufficient to dispose of the entire question; he seems inclined to the Scandinavian system. ——John R. Tait, the defaulting teller of the New York Chemical National bank, has been decided to be insane, and has been turned over to his friends on $3,000 bail. ——The Mexican Federal Government will not interfere with the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Nuevo Laredo. ——The foreign representatives in Constantinople send to the Porte a protest against the excesses of the police and the barbarity of the Mussulmans during the recent riots; though no further disturbances have occurred there is a universal feeling of unrest; over 1,000 Armenians are said to be in prisons and numbers are in churches as places of refuge; the Turks are buying firearms.

Dr. Kingsbury's Review of Capt. Denson's Address on General Whiting.

Wilmington Messenger.]

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The greatest "blot on the 'scutcheon" of North Carolina is the failure of Lieut. Gen. Braxton Bragg, a native son of North Carolina, in his defence of Wilmington. It is a chapter of humiliation and wrong that records the aimless performance and the criminal neglect and the deplorable incapacity. Capt. Denson tells the story in plainness and directness of statement, and it is enough to make patriotic North Carolina blush at the shameful exhibit of blundering stupidity and empty performance. It was a crime against the cause for which the South fought and an offense and outrage to North Carolina.

In the early days of November, 1865 we rode in a seat in the smoking car on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad with Gen. Grant, and at his request. There was but one other inmate, and he was lying on two seats and covered with a blanket. The conversation extended through an hour and a quarter. It was sought by him, as he was traveling at the request of President Johnson and desired to obtain certain information as to affairs in this State. In the course of the protracted talk the war and particular battles came up at our own instance. We asked him several questions concerning battles and Southern Generals. He praised but one—Gen. Jo Johnson—and it occurred in this way. He said of President Davis: "Twice during the war he shaped my campaigns for me by his public utterances. I had not thought of trying to take Vicksburg until his visit there and his remark that 'it was the Gibralter of the South.' I then determined to take it, and began at once my movements to accomplish it. I was sitting one night in my tent when I received the news that Mr. Davis had superseded Gen. Johnson, who was conducting the campaign like a soldier," (this was his only praise of any Southern officer) "and had put in command Gen. Hood. I laughed in joy, for I knew Hood—a brave fellow without any great capacity, the biggest failure of the war." Then he stopped a moment reflecting and added: "No, Bragg was the greatest failure." Such was the opinion of the ablest soldier on the Northern side of Gen. Bragg.

Gen. Bragg, by some peculiar freak of fortune or partiality of President Davis, was most unfortunately put in command of the defences of Wilmington. It was a melancholy and most stupendous blunder. We have not the space to go into it at the length that an intelligent review of occurrences require. Read the address, and you will see the blunders and misfortune in their naked, startling reality. For more than two years Gen. Whiting had been putting Wilmington and its approaches under defence. He had done his work with activity, zeal, devotion and consummate skill. He understood the situation in every detail. He knew the defences perfectly. Col. Lamb built Fort Fisher, and Gen. Whiting approved of the excellent work done. Capt. Denson says:

"But there were two vital needs he could not control—the number of troops to support the work, and the amount of ammunition to carry on the contest. His letter books show not one appeal, but dozens of earnest, imploring requests of the Secretary of War, of Gen. Smith, of Gen. Lee, of Gen. Bragg when stationed at Richmond in general charge, and of the President himself, showing with the prevision of the great military genius what must inevitably ensue. It is most pathetic to read page after page, and think how literally it was fulfilled."

With the unerring prevision and wisdom of genius he foresaw and foretold. He saw the peril, and he tried to anticipate it by wise provision, but the authorities did not heed him. On 24th of July, 1863—nearly a year and a half before the tremendous assaults upon Fisher, he wrote to the Secretary of War at length as to the defense, and stated this:

"When the enemy do come against us, it will not be sufficient to rely upon a hasty assemblage of regiments from different parts of the country; their first step must be met and forced back, lest it prove fatal.

"Let them get a foothold, either near Fisher or Caswell, and with their immense resources and water carriage, all of the faith, labors and immense work done here, is jeopardized and in great danger. Or, let them approach the city and establish themselves, and the like must result. There is but one cause to prevent it, and that is, their point of attack being ascertained or divined, to have troops at hand to drive them into the sea the moment they land. Delay or weakness gives them cover and protection."

What followed? An insufficient garrison was relied upon to defend the Fort and no troops were on hand to thwart a land attack from the rear. Gen Bragg was put in command and the noble Whiting thus ignored, left without command, entered the Fort, and exhibited to the world as noble a spirit of self-sacrifice as the annals of war afford. He even allowed Col. Lamb to continue in command, while he did all that mortal could do to save the Fort and Wilmington and repel the tremendous assaults repeated through nearly three days and nights. His own noble life was given to the cause. If in command he would have prevented the capture of Fort Fisher and the fall of Wilmington. Capt. Denson says:

"Gen. Whiting had been assigned to no duty by Gen. Bragg, although it was his right to have commanded the supporting troops. He determined to go to the Fort and share its fate. Meeting its commander, who offered to relinquish the control, the General declined to take away the glory of the defence from the brave Lamb, but declared he would counsel him and fight as a volunteer."

The first attack was repulsed. The fleet retired and after a few days returned to the assault, with increased numbers. Gen. Whiting came to the second attack, said to Lamb:

"'I have come to share your fate, my boy. You are to be sacrificed. The last thing I heard Gen. Bragg say, was to point out a line to fall back upon when Fisher fell.'

"The firing never ceased—all day and all night long the 11-inch and 15-inch fiery globes rolled along the parapet; the palisades were cut to pieces, the wires to the mines were ploughed up in the deep sands. An English officer who had been present at Sebastopol declared it was but child play to this terrific shaking of earth and sea, by a fleet whose broadside could throw 44,000 pounds of iron at a single discharge.

"The men fought on—their quarters having been burned, with blankets and clothing—in the depth of winter, without a blanket for rest, for three days, with cornmeal coffee and uncooked rations—not even a burial party could put its head out of bombproof without casualties. On the evening of the 13th, some 8,500 troops landed four miles north, in the language of their commander, as if at some exciting sport, with no one to molest them. Throwing up entrenchments on either side, they began an approach upon the Fort, which no longer possessed an armament of great guns on that face."

The attack from the rear was successful, as Bragg had no army there to drive them to their boats. Lamb fell desperately wounded, and Whiting lay wounded unto death in two places. Says Denson: "It was the struggle of North Carolina patriots. Lamb, in the hospital, found voice enough, though faint unto death, to say, 'I will not surrender!' and Whiting, lying among the surgeons near by, responded, 'Lamb, if you die, I will assume command, and I will never surrender!'"

After awhile all was over. Lamb recovered and still lives, while Whiting's body reposes in Greenwood Cemetery, near New York City, and his noble but humble spirit reposes in peace upon the bosom of his Heavenly Father, for he died in peace and in hope of the better life beyond. He was not quite forty-one years old when he "fell on sleep."

Eight days before he passed away he wrote:

"After the fleet stopped its infernal stream of fire to let the assaulting column come on, we fought them six hours, from traverse to traverse and from parapet to parapet, 6,000 of them. All that time Bragg was within two and a half miles, with 6,000 of Lee's best troops, three batteries of artillery and 1,500 reserves. The enemy had no artillery at all. Bragg was held in check by two negro brigades, while the rest of the enemy assaulted, and he didn't even fire a musket.

"I fell severely wounded, two balls in right leg, about 4 p. m.; Lamb a little later, dangerously shot in the hip. Gallant old Reilly continued the fight hand to hand until 9 p. m., when we were overpowered.

"Of all Bragg's mistakes and failures, from Pensacola out, this is the climax. He would not let me have anything to do with Lee's troops. The fight was very desperate and bloody. There was no surrender.

"The fire of the fleet is beyond description. No language can describe that terrific bombardment. One hundred and forty-three shots a minute for twenty-four hours."

We have thus given much space to this admirable address upon a soldier of rarest qualities of mind and heart, and we could do no better thing as a journalist than to draw attention to his incomparable service in behalf of Wilmington and North Carolina, and his great and unfaltering devotion to the cause of the South, and the magnificent heroism and valor and genius for war he gave to the great struggle for Second Independence.

When the end of a noble life came the martyr for right and liberty died the humble, trusting Christian, the disciple of the Son of God, who was "the Captain of his salvation." The address says that when "the shadow of the inevitable approached, he met it with the fortitude of his whole life—with humility before God, with perfect dignity and serenity towards man."

The Post chaplain writes: "I have seldom stood by the death-bed where there was so gratifying a manifestation of humble Christian faith."

One who served under him thus describes him:

"I always thought him a very handsome man—commandingly handsome. He was not tall, but he possessed a striking carriage. He was well put together, compact, well-formed, sinewy. His face was strikingly handsome. His head was shapely, and hair thick and iron-gray. He was an ideal soldier and commander."

Another wrote of him:

"His administrative capacity was of the highest order—a perception wonderfully quick; familiar with all the details of his command, thereby conversant with its wants; always accessible; prompt in the dispatch of business; firm, yet courteous, in his intercourse. * * Gen. Whiting possessed those rare personal qualities most to be appreciated, in the intimate associations and familiar intercourse of private life."

Capt. Denson says:

"Page after page might be multiplied with one and the same testimony from glorious heroes who served under him; they all speak the language of devotion, of veneration for his matchless power, and of the strong manly love in true souls for the chivalric quality of self-sacrifice."

When the final reveille shall be sounded and the general roll call shall be made, as the King of kings and Lord of lords sits enthroned in eternal majesty to hold the last and universal Assize, we rejoice to believe that our hero and martyr will stand fully panoplied in the righteousness of his Saviour, on the side of the redeemed and the blood-washed, with Lee and Jackson and Johnson and Pender and Pettigrew and Polk and D. H. Hill and the other patriots and soldiers who perilled all for principle and home and fireside, and yet bore unfaltering allegiance under every trial and vicissitude of fortune to the "King, eternal, immortal and invisible."

"He gave his honors to the world again,
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

COL. FAIRLY'S COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 27.

Editor Messenger:

DEAR SIR:—Allow me to thank you very warmly for the judicious and appreciative review of Capt. C. B. Denson's admirable address at Raleigh, N. C., on the life and services of Gen. W. H. C. Whiting, now in pamphlet form. Your selection of many of the choicest gems of thought and most valuable records, and the graceful setting in which you have presented them to your readers, seems, if possible, to add lustre to that superb tribute to North Carolina's incomparable hero, and puts the leading incidents of his military life and services in a form easily preserved for reference, within reach of many who admired and loved Gen. Whiting, yet may not not have the good fortune to receive one of the pamphlets containing Capt. Denson's narrative.

I feel sure you will pardon me for asking leave to correct one expression in your review, which would convey to your readers an erroneous impression as to Gen. Whiting's military position and services in the Army of Northern Virginia, prior to the "Seven Days' Battles" around Richmond in which he rendered such distinguished services. The expression I refer to is: "But prior to that series of battles his *brigade* had behaved most gallantly on several occasions." This would convey to many of your readers, unacquainted with Gen. Whining's services prior to those battles, that he, up to that time, commanded only a brigade and might therefore easily and unintentionally have been overlooked or unappreciated by President Davis when promotions were being made, after these battles, and subsequently, when numbers of his juniors in date and inferiors in command were promoted. But, the case was quite different. Very shortly after Whiting's promotion, on the battlefield of the "First Manassas," from the rank of major and assistant adjutant general to that of brigadier general, to take command of Gen. Bee's—the third—brigade, after that officer was killed, his command was increased to a division by the addition of Wigfall's (afterwards Hood's) brigade and later the Hampton Legion which together with the third brigade constituted the first division, first corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, and was assigned to the right wing of Johnson's army at "Dumfries" where, at "Cockpit Point," he built heavy batteries and almost wholly obstructed the navigation of the Potomac river by the enemy until Gen. Johnston withdrew in the following spring, and marched to meet McClelland on the Peninsula. During this time by his constant drill and admirable discipline, he had made that splendid "first division, first corps, Army of Northern Virginia," capable of its achievement at "Gains's Mill," which excited the wondering admiration of all who saw it, an action unsurpassed in war, for cool, daring and resolute execution, and for the magnitude of its results, expressed perfectly by President Davis himself, who, watching the fight from Gen. Jones's headquarters on the south side of the Chicahominy, ignorant as to the commander whose work he eulogized, said, closing up his field glass, "that charge has saved Richmond." Yet, Brig. Gen. Whiting, commanding that division that had "saved Richmond" was not promoted; while others, his juniors in date and his inferiors in command were made major generals.

Gen. Johnston soon found it necessary to retreat from the Peninsula in order to protect Richmond. Gen. Whiting and his command were honored by being assigned by Gen. Johnston to cover the retreat, which it was known Gen. McClelland would attempt to cut off. This he did, by sending Franklin's corps of 20,000 men by water to attack at some point on the line of retreat. This force was landed at "Eltham's Landing," and was met by Gen. Whiting with about one-fourth the number of his (Franklin's) force, and driven back to his gunboats with a loss, as reported by themselves, of about 2,000 men, or equal to two fifths of our force engaged. Gen. Johnston's retreat was afterwards uninterrupted, but Gen. Whiting was not promoted. He still remained a brigadier, commanding a division. Gen. Johnston soon added another division to his command, consisting of Gens. Pettigrew's North Carolina and Hatton's Tennessee brigades, thus constituting him a brigadier commanding a corps. Mr. Davis would not give him the corresponding rank of lieutenant-general, but left him still a brigadier! With this corps he held the left of Gen. Johnston's line at "Seven Pines." That that battle failed of its purpose, was not his fault, as everyone knows, Gen Johnston being severely wounded here, Gen. Lee took command. Gen. Whiting developed a plan to prevent Gen. McClelland from "digging him out of Richmond," which was to reinforce Jackson's victorious army in "the valley," so threatening Washington, and causing troops to be held there for its defence, which were then enroute to reinforce McClelland's army. Jackson thus reinforced, to descend upon McClelland's right, a strong natural position, strongly fortified and held Gen. Fitz John Porter's corps of United States regular troops at Gaines's Mills. Gen. Lee approved of the plan and said, "who can I send?" He replied, "send me." Gen. Lee then said "I can't spare you, you command five brigades." Gen. Whiting then, with a spirit of unselfish devotion rarely seen, volanteered to relinguish the command of two of his brigades, and go, with his old division viz: Hood's and the third brigade only, which was accepted. The plan was successfully carried out. Gen. Jackson's corps led by Gen. Whiting's division, descended like a mountain torrent, surprised all before it, and McClelland was driven from before Richmond. To this result, Gen. Whiting, as has been shown, very largely contributed by his active operations in the field, of which President Davis was himself an eye witness, yet, he did not promote him. Gen. Whiting still remained a brigadier with his command reduced from a corps before to a division after this great action.

Gen. Whiting was afterwards given the command of the "District of the Cape Fear," and charged with the construction of the fortifications for defense of the mouth of that river and Wilmington, an onerous duty and responsibility, but without promotion, until some time in 1864, I think when his command was made "The Department of Cape Fear," he was promoted to the rank of major general. The rest of this unequalled record of persistent injustice to a great soldier is already before your readers. I will therefore pursue its sickening details no further than to emphasize the fact that President Davis did not withhold promotion from Gen. Whiting, as has been said by one of his apologists, because of a want of appreciation of his high merits, but because of an unworthy and ill-founded personal feeling against him, and the cause of which I gave in a letter to the Charleston News and Courier of the 30th of last May. The high estimate which Mr. Davis put upon Gen. Whiting's services, as expressed verbally to a public meeting in your city, and in his official correspondence, verifies this view of the matter and emphasizes the injustice done to Gen. Whiting.

Hoping that I have not intruded unnecessarily upon your space or patience in this attempt to place Gen. Whiting's position and the wrongs inflicted upon him fairly before your readers, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
JNO. S. FAIRLY.

506 Students at the University.

The total enrolment at the University is 506, as follows:

Graduates	8
Seniors,	40
Juniors,	56
Sophomores,	68
Freshmen,	134
Medical,	27
Law,	43
Teachers in Summer School,	140
Total,	516

Counted twice 10, actual total 506.

G. T. WINSTON, Pres.

Sep. 27, 1895.

Smoking Allowed in Church.

While the Methodist Bishops and the Ohio Wesleyan University condemn the tobacco habit as a hindrance to religion, there are pious people in England who favor the habit as a means of promoting religion. There is at least one chapel in the East End of London where a man gets a pipeful of tobacco for attending the sacred services, and is permitted to smoke during sermon and prayers. At a Sunday service recently held in this chapel the exhorter filled his own pipe and commenced smoking, his example being followed by the entire congregation.

Scratch a Goldbug and You'll Find a Bolter.

News Item.]

Col. E. F. Clay, brother of Cassius M. Clay, the defeated candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky, says he will not vote for Hardin; that Hardin, if elected, will send a free silver delegation to the national convention, and that the sound money men of Bourbon county will scratch Hardin.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The All-Powerful New Literature.

The New York World received from one of its correspondents the following letter:

"To every reader of books and to every lover of literature there is no question more interesting than the discussion you have started on the existing conditions of literary production in this country. In no way can you better serve the interests of American literature than by keeping this question as a live topic.

"The facts and then the reasons for the facts are what we want. The prime facts seem to be that a generation prolific in good literature has been succeeded by a barren literary generation. America, which should outrank Great Britain and France and Germany, trails far in the rear of these leading nations. Our production is chiefly pot-boiling, only fit at best to amuse a passing hour. Hardly any American is writing anything that will last or will deserve to last. Why is this so? It is certainly distressing.

"No disrespect to our living writers. As they say out West, "they beat nothing all hollow." They are the best we can produce, and we must thank them for being as good as they are. But why are there no great names?

"Here is a deep problem. Who can solve it?"

The World makes a reply which strikes at the root of a good many things, as follows:

"The trouble with all this complaint is that it is not true.

"We are in fact producing the greatest literature that we have ever produced. It is the literature of newspaper writing, the only literature that can be effective in this greatly pratical age. It is perhaps a literature that will not 'last' in the sense of being read hereafter. But it will last in a much more important sense. It is a literature that governs the great Republic, one that directs human thought and moulds human institutions. Its sentences may not be remembered, but its thought is embodied in laws, and its effects will be felt to the latest generation.

"It brings no immortality to the men who produce it, for they are anonymous, but it is a higher and nobler literature than any which has gone before, because it is written without a thought of self-aggrandizement and with an eye single to its influence upon the minds and the destinies of men. When The World pleads for right, for justice, for personal liberty, for local self-government and for the emancipation of the people from the thraldom of monopoly and class privilege, it is doing a greater good and a more lasting one than Shakespeare, Walter Scott and Byron ever did, and chiefly because its writers work for the emancipation of men rather than for their own glorification.

"Literature has changed its form. Those who write in the new form, not those who for personal glory cling feebly to the old, are the great literary men of our time."

Austria proposes to deal with persistent drunkards by treating them as mentally incapable and detaining them in special retreats for a term of two years. They may go in of their own accord or on compulsion, in which case they must be tried and witnesses both lay and medical called. They may be released before the time is up or imprisoned again.

LETTER FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

[For the Woman's Edition of the Fayetteville Observer.]

DEAR LADIES:—Thinking my friends of good old Cumberland would be pleased to hear from this great North-western country—the land of Blizzards, and home of the Storm King—I will try and tell something of what I have seen and known since my sojourn here; but, alas, for any preconceived ideas of the country, or the natives.

Instead of the slightly rolling, or flat Prairie country, and almost savage Indians, I expected to discover, I found hills, (which almost reach the magnitude of mountains), without a vestige of tree or plant; and deep gulches, and precipices, that it makes one shudder to think of.

I felt as if I were in the desert hill of Arabia—first climbing hills three thousand miles above sea level; and then, down, down, into some black gulch, where at many turns we meet Indian cow boys hunting up their stock, or running their ponies at break-neck speed, to herd up some stray animal.

From many of the hills we have extensive views, of twenty miles, or more; distance is as deceiving on the Prairie, as it is on the Ocean; and the atmosphere being so very clear in these high altitudes, one is very easily mistaken.

In one of my drives some time since with Dr. Bridges—our Agency Physician,—he called my attention to a very high, pointed hill across the river, saying, "That is Medicine Butte, how far do you suppose it is?" I guessed about fifteen miles, he laughed and said it was fifty: it is a hill that can be seen from almost every part of the Reservation, and is where all the Sioux tribes, in years not long passed, met once every year to worship and hold their "Sun Dances," which I will describe to you later on.

The country is grand, and the ride of thirty-five miles up the Missouri river, from Chamberlain, to Crow Creek, was most delightful. Chamberlain is the "Key City" to the Sioux Reservation, and the terminal point of a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; it occupies a pretty and attractive situation on the banks of the great Missouri.

I left Chamberlain on the fourteenth of November, it was intensely cold, ten degrees below zero—and frost was falling all around us like a miniature snow storm. Our kind and attentive Agent—Dr. Treon—sent down his own team to meet me, with buffalo robes, furs, and rugs enough to make one think I was taking a trip through Kamtschatka; so we spun rapidly along over those barren, rugged and frost capped hills, which seemed to be shutting in the Missouri river, and casting many lights and shadows into its swift and turbid waters—just then beginning to freeze.

When I reached Crow Creek, my destination, and the head quarters of the Lower Brule, and Crow Creek Consolidated Agency, I found it very prettily situated in the valley on the North side of the Missouri, which is here more than a mile wide; it is surrounded on the North and Northeast by those same barren hills, and between the Agency and river, on the South, there is the most beautiful strip of woods in all Dakota, box elder, cottonwood and elm. Many parties come from St. Louis, Sioux City and other large places, and enjoy camp life for weeks at a time in the woods, they fish, visit the Indians, dance, and seem to have a gay time.

There was not a drop of rain from April '94 to March of this year, almost twelve months, and enough to discourage men of more energy than the average Indian possesses—stoical as he is said to be. (Our Agent says the prospects for a good crop were very flattering until May, when the sun and hot winds blasted all hopes; scorched and burned up every thing green, wheat, oats, corn, gardens and prairie grass. Not a bushel of grain was harvested, or vegetables of any kind gathered in either of the Reservations. But now, what a change; it seems almost like magic; from March until the present time there has been good seasons and delightful weather; crops are flourishing, the Indians, with our young farmers and industrial teacher to overlook them, are mowing hay, cutting and thrashing their abundant crops of wheat, oats, &c., the prairies are green, and in the valleys are acres of beautiful Sun-flowers and great patches of Gumbo Lillies, purple Snap Dragon and Verbena, dazzling "snow on the mountains," &c. The bushes are hanging with Buffalo Berries, Plums and Wild Grapes: 'tis a complete transformation scene, and if we could only be assured of regular seasons, this Dakota would be the richest gem in all the setting of Columbia's fair Crown.

I must now leave the advantages and disadvantages of Dakota, and tell you something of the Indians, or I shall fill my space before I am half through.

The different Sioux tribes, or Dakotas, as they term themselves, inhabit all this country of North and South Dakota, and parts of Montana. They are a very numerous and powerful people, according to the census they number thirty thousand; and had they possessed a greater and closer community of interests, they would have been able to have dictated terms to the surrounding tribes, and offered a more dangerous resistance to the advance of Western civilization.

They are typical Plain Indians, their mode of life developed them physically and mentally, and being so far from any christian influence, their old religious belief and superstitions were well preserved. Until the last few years they were all "blanket" or wild Indians.

They say the name "Dakota" means "People who speak one language," and there is scarcely a tribe in the Northwest which does not have one or more who speak the Sioux quite fluently: to such an extent is the language used in the communication between tribes, that it may be considered the "Court language" of the "Northwestern Nations."

Our Government and Missionaries have done wonders for these Indians in the last few years. We have in Washington an able and efficient Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose heart is in his work; our Agent is an earnest working man; our superintendent and teachers are the same; and I think that the outlook for the Indian is becoming brighter and more hopeful every day. Their Sun-Dances and Scalp Dances are a thing of the past, for the churches and schools are turning their thoughts to higher things.

There are five Episcopal churches in Crow Creek and Brule Reservations; two Roman Catholic and one Presbyterian. The Episcopal churches are under the direction of the Rev. H. Burt and his four native assistants. Mr. Burt has been here twenty-one years, is a hard worker, and his missionary influence is seen and felt on every side; the Roman Catholic church and Mission school fifteen miles from here, is accomplishing much good under Fathers Pins and Ambrose, and five Sister of Mercey. The Presbyterian native Clergyman, Rev. Daniel Renville, has done much good in his community, and his church is growing fast. There is great harmony among all the ministers and people; all seem to forget denominational prejudices. and are working for the good of the Indian.

Now I must tell you of our fourth of July celebration. The different Sioux tribes, consisting of the Yautonnais, Santees, Blackfeet, Sisseton, Sans Are, Brule, Ogallas, &c., began to gather here from all parts of the Dakotas about the middle of June, and by the first of July there were about fifteen thousand Indians here, each one brought his whole family, horses, colts, dogs and "Pappooses;" the whole face of the earth seemed alive; every minute and hour of the day there was a continual clatter and roar of passing teams; the Indians never ride or drive slowly, they go under whip and spur all the time; when one team gives out, they harness up another, for each and every individ al, men and women, own from ten to twenty horses a piece, and all seem to be well broken to harness and the saddle. I wish I had space to tell you how they manage it.

The heads of the eleven tribes of the "Dakota Confederacy," came to hold a Council about a pipe stone quarry, which they think they were cheated out of, by some of the Government officials some years ago; and they met to debate the question of sending delegates to Washington, to ask for restitution. The council was held in almost the same way that most of us have read about in Cooper's "Leather-Stocking Tales." They were all naked, and painted, with only the breech-cloth, leggins, moccasins and feathers on. After smoking and passing the pipe around, an old grey-haired Chief would stand up and make a very fluent, and what seemed to be, eloquent speech; he would be followed by one and another, until all the pro's and con's seemed to have been discussed. I have never heard what the "Great Father" in Washington decided for them.

The encampment was three miles in circumference, the "teepes" all set close together, leaving about a mile in the centre, in which was the Grand Council Lodge, the dance pole, race track, a large canopy tent, where preaching, praying and singing were going on most of the time, led by the more "progressive" Indians. It was a sight worth coming hundreds of miles to see.

There was a sham battle the morning of the fourth, with several hundred warriors on each side; and to hear their terrible war whoop, and see their reckless riding was blood curdling—then the hideous war paint on their naked bodies. Some wore buffalo horns among the feathers of their head-dress; and on Medicine Crow's horse, there was a perfect buffalo head and horns; the Agency Interpreter, Mark Well, was with us, and explained that

(*Continued on fourth page.*)

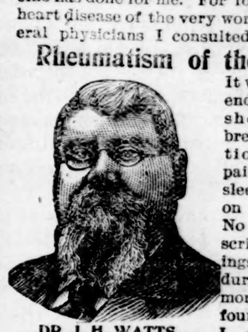
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes:

"I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart.



DR. J. H. WATTS.

It was almost unendurable; with shortness of breath, palpitations, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can describe my sufferings, particularly during the last months of those four weary years. I finally tried

Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure,

and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it

Three Years of Splendid Health.

I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

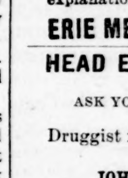
Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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ASK YOUR Druggist for It. —FOR— **HEADACHE** AND **NEURALGIA.**

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"JUST A FEW WORDS"

That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the RAMBLER BICYCLE.

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you all the success you surely deserve in selling the best wheel on earth, I remain

Yours very truly,
E. M. SHEETZ.

Feb'y 12, 1895.

A. J. Pemberton & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Regarding your query as to "How I like the Rambler Bicycle," I need only state my experience. Last June I bought a "Columbia," and after riding it two months, I sold it and purchased a "Rambler."

I can unhesitatingly say that the Rambler is the best I have ever mounted, and really did not know what riding was until I had my Rambler.

Yours,
I. B. ROSENTHAL.

All Models of the Rambler $100.

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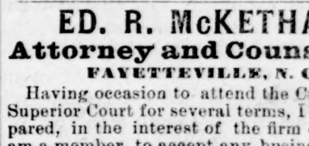
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April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S., FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



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ED. R. McKETHAN, Attorney and Counsellor

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having occasion to attend the Cumberland Superior Court for several terms, I stand prepared, in the interest of the firm of which I am a member, to accept any business coming before said Court. Facilities for the transaction of ALL legal work unsurpassed.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

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Office N. E. Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 10, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS.

In two or three days more, it will be six months since the President wrote his letter to the Chicago goldbugs and challenged the loyal part of the Democracy to battle on the financial question. It was a time of profound political peace. With exception of a senatorship here and there being involved—and, in the nature of things, this could have but a remote bearing on the possibility of a change in national policy—t ere was not the slightest justification for injecting into the easy going politics that from time immemorial has held the boards in the several States during the "off-years," any question of national politics.

It was, as we have said, a time of profound political peace when, on the 13th of April, the President threw his Chicago bombshell into the ranks of the Democracy, and then followed that up with his infamous Associated Press programme for the unlawful employment of the Cabinet and the 200,000 government officials under his command in fomenting division and strife in the party. It was a time when even the political newspapers usually have a rest from the strain of a political campaign, and employ the time in the more congenial work of restoring the amenities that may have been jostled therein. As we catch our breath—now, since certain events have brought affairs to a head about us—we are able to take account of stock, and the result is in the highest degree encouraging to loyal Democrats.

Those who pay close attention to political outgivings in the press will remember that about the time the President entered upon the iniquitous campaign referred to, a Washington correspondent stated that his purpose was to draw the line so sharp between administrationists, on the one hand, and those who refused to bow to his lash, on the other, that all of the latter would be forced, in sheer self-defense, to take refuge with the Populists. The purpose, of course, was, by such expulsion of anti Cleveland Democrats, to secure control of the State conventions which will, next year, send delegations to the national convention. With those who do not look beneath the surface, but take a complacent view of the momentous occurrences that are hurrying us on to the crisis which is to decide the future of the Republic, the following threatening words used in the Pronunciamento of the 22d of April fell as upon deaf ears:

"Federal officers in the several States," said the President's vicar, "will be organized as a nucleus about which all who uphold the administration or rather who are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, will be expected to rally. There are nearly 200,000 Government officials, district attorneys and innumerable contractors scattered throughout the country. These will be expected to do the aggressive fighting in the field and will be amply furnished with documents *and the necessary sinews of war from Washington.* [Italics ours.] Nearly all the Cabinet officers will take the stump for one or more speeches. Sec'ty Carlisle will certainly make two or more speeches in the Kentucky campaign. * * The President is represented as being thoroughly in earnest in the proposed crusade against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and will leave no stone unturned to prevent the free silver sentiment from gaining headway and to crush it out if possible. As tariff reform was the test of party fealty in his campaign for the Presidential nomination, active support of his demand for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing clause the test of party fealty in 1894, so in 1895 the test of party fealty will be uncompromising opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the United States independent of international agreement. Perfected State organizations with this end in view are now being formed and these organizations will be extended to the counties and districts."

But we have lived to see every detail of this unlawful and impudent programme carried out. Nay, if any one have a doubt of the depths to which the President's minions have descended in manifesting their zeal in their master's behalf, we are prepared to show the record of official patronage withdrawn from the OBSERVER since the above "tests" were promulgated. Incredible as it may seem to those who are ignorant of the desperate earnestness of these administration conspirators against good government, it is literally true that the OBSERVER has suffered in the way described. Fortunately, the OBSERVER is able to stand this sort of thing; but when we consider the case of small country papers to whom the having or the losing of official patronage means life or death, we may possibly get some insight into the cause of the disproportion that is so apt to surprise us as existing between the per centage of pro-silver Democrats and that of pro-silver Democratic papers. In this connection, see the article elsewhere under the head of "Glorious Joe Blackburn," in which that sturdy champion of Democracy describes the curious spectacle in Kentucky of a press that has ceased to voice the sentiments of the party whose name it bears.

Taking an account of stock, however, at the end of this momentous six months, what is the net result?

It is, as we have said, in every way reassuring.

We find that, notwithstanding the whole power of the administration has been exerted in the most unlawful and corrupt way to disrupt the Democratic party in the interest of the enemies of the Republic, the attempt has egregiously failed. Senator Blackburn shows in the article we have quoted and above referred to the ludicrous failure of the administration conspirators in Kentucky and elsewhere; under the head of "The lesson of Black's election," the reader will find, in another column, the evidence of the administration's complete discomfiture in Tom Watson's defeat in Georgia; and the recent event at Raleigh demonstrates that all the wicked efforts of the Clevelandites in our own good old State have failed to stampede loyal Democrats into the ranks of the enemy.

Take heart, good friends! It is beginning to look as if the brave old guard will yet triumph over those traitors to the party who are the country's enemies.

Since the above was put in type, a late copy of the Atlanta Constitution has come to hand containing a special from its Washington correspondent, which gives an extract from the Star of that city commenting on the significance of the Black-Watson contest in Georgia, which is in complete harmony with the views expressed by us, viz:

[From the Washington, D. C., Star]

"When the spring opened with Mr. Cleveland's gold letter to the Illinois democrats, pointing to a new line for the party, there was something like consternation in Georgia. Silver democrats took alarm and declared that they would not follow the president. He could not, they asserted, lead them into the gold camp. To this the populists replied that he would if they remained democratic. The only opportunity for serving silver was to join the populist party. Mr. Cleveland, as president, was the recognized head of the democracy, and with the enormous patronage of his office it was presumed that he would be able to impose his own financial policy on the party. Then followed the pronunciamentos of Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Herbert and Mr. Hoke Smith, all hitherto classed as free silver men but now coming out for gold, and the populists considered that their argument had been clinched. In the face of all this, Major Black and his lieutenant kept their courage. They were for free coinage, continued so to declare, and went into the new campaign with that flag up. This, in a measure, therefore narrowed the fight down to the question of a fair election, and such it is agreed was held. Major Black won. Mr. Watson failed to hold his own, even in the populistic centers. Here then, as the silver democrats believe, is proof that the cause of free coinage is not likely to disrupt the democratic party next year, certainly not in the south. The populists played their strongest cards in this campaign. Their candidate had once been in congress, was well known and with all of his eccentricities and intensities, personally popular. He toured the district and put the case in its most persuasive form. He dwelt upon the bond issue, and urged that the only relief was through the agency of the populist party. But the old line democrats withstood the appeal and by a substantial majority at the polls, announced that they would continue to make their fight for silver within the ranks of their own party."

CURRENT COMMENT.

Though Secretary Hoke Smith was making speeches in Georgia at the time, he didn't lift his voice for Major Black, the Democratic nominee in the late Congressional election, or against Tom Watson, the Populist. Haven't we told you that we should soon be able to prove that Cleveland and the Populist machine were allies?

* * *

What a tremendous disappointment the failure of the silver convention at Raleigh must be to the Clevelandites. The grand old Democracy of North Carolina—which declared, in convention, in 1894, for free coinage by 1,000 to 2, and in committee, in 1895, by 29 to 1—holds itself intact, and thus reduces to a minimum the chance of North Carolina's sending a Cleveland and goldbug delegation to the national convention.

* * *

Read the very interesting articles on the first page on General Whiting, by Dr. Kingsbury and Col. Fairly. Whiting was in many respects the most brilliant soldier of the Confederacy. He had a remarkable biographer in Captain Denson and just critics in learned Dr. Kingsbury and brave Col. Fairly. The latter, by the way, was on Whiting's staff through almost the whole war, and was a soldier of conspicuous merit. Since the war he has distinguished himself by his writings in the press of Charleston, where he resides, universally esteemed for his high christian character.

* * *

We observe that the organ of the Republican party in North Carolina, commends the cuckoo praise of Senator Mills's apostacy. No doubt we shall soon learn that that wide awake party paper bewails Mr. Hoke Smith's inability to defeat Tom Watson's Democratic antagonist in Georgia. As the days go by, the evidence accumulates of the singleness of aim of all the enemies of Democracy—Clevelandites, Populists and Republicans. Close up your ranks, brethren of the platform Democracy: light is breaking ahead, for there will be no doubt of victory when you are able to locate *all* of your enemies.

GLORIOUS JOE BLACKBURN.

The Truth about Kentucky.

[Washington correspondence, Oct. 4, N. Y. Sun.]

Senator "Joe" Blackburn, who left Washington last night for Kentucky, has made some very interesting statements about the great fight between the silverites and their opponents, now going on in the Blue Grass State, about the newspapers, and about general politics. First of all, Mr. Blackburn says that his reelection to the Senate is assured, and that there has been no doubt about this for several weeks past. He predicts the election of "Wat" Hardin as Governor by 15,000 majority, and says that Secretary Carlisle dare not enter the campaign in Kentucky again. Mr. Blackburn asserts that the silver craze is not by any means dying out in Kentucky, and charges that the newspapers knowingly misrepresent the true condition of affairs. On this point he says:

"The silver cause in Kentucky is constantly increasing, and the only thing that prevents the situation being stated in its true light more widely is that the newspapers of our largest cities are the hirelings of the money power. I tell them they have their tags on like so many dogs, and that they dare not do otherwise than wear their tags and bark in accordance with instructions. I ask no quarter from them, expect none, and propose to give none. The black flag is up between us and it can stay there. For the last five months I have been continuously on the stump in Kentucky. I have made one hundred speeches in about seventy counties, and there are 119 counties in all throughout the State. I have yet to go to a town that has an opera house, a public hall, or any building large enough to hold the crowds that come to hear. This does not look very much as if silver were unpopular in Kentucky. Every sentiment regarding the white metal is greeted with applause that appears almost to lift the roof. The fact is the people of Kentucky are with me and the newspapers are against me. The people know this, and I tell them that the only way I have to reach them is by talking to them personally. They gladly hear me.

"There is one thing you can be assured of, and that is that Secretary Carlisle will not again go on the stump in Kentucky during this campaign. Mr. Carlisle fully understands just why he will not attempt to do this, and I do not care to further comment on it."

Senator Blackburn was asked who would be the Democratic leader in 1896, and for a reply he turned his eyes toward a portrait of Vice President Adlai Stevenson hanging near, and in his characteristically dramatic style said:

"That man was my classmate, my room mate, and my constant companion at Center College in Danville. I knew him well as a boy, and I have known him well as a man."

Mr. Blackburn looked at the picture intently for some minutes with an expression of disappointment on his face.

"I hope he might do better," repeated the Kentucky Senator. "I have nothing to say against him, not one word, but I hope he will do better."

Mr. Blackburn, of course, referred to Mr. Stevenson's failure to come out in advocacy of the free coinage of silver. Senator Blackburn says he interprets the financial plank of the Kentucky Democratic platform to declare in favor of bimetallism and free silver, while President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle prefer to interpret it as favoring a gold standard, and he thinks he is right, because the gold standard resolution was voted down in the Convention by a large majority. The silver question will be the only issue in the campaign of 1896, Mr. Blackburn says, and it will be a fight between the money power and the people, who will demand free silver. He predicts that the Democratic nominee for the Presidency will be a free silver advocate, and thus figures out his nomination:

"They tell us that we cannot hope for the support of the New York delegates for any candidate except one in favor of the single standard, but I say we will let them have New York. What of that? There are eight States on the Pacific coast that will not consider for one moment the nomination of any man who is not outspoken for free coinage of silver. The South is normally in favor of free silver, and the only thing that keeps it from being avowedly so by a unanimous demand is the influence of Federal patronage. But in 1896 there will be no fear of Federal patronage there, and the South will be, where it always has been, in favor of the free coinage of silver. The South and the eight Pacific States I have spoken of will give us just thirty eight less than a majority of the delegates to the National Convention in favor of free silver. We have Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and other Western States to look to for these thirty eight delegates. We will get them, you may be sure, and a free silver candidate will receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidency."

The Lesson of Black's Election.

Major Black, who ran on a straight free coinage platform in the tenth Georgia district, has just been elected to Congress over the Cleveland ally, the Populist Tom Watson, and the Atlanta Constitution thus moralizes thereon:

"What is the lesson of the democratic victory in the tenth district? It is so plain, we think, that he who runs may read. No intelligent democrat can mistake it, and the democratic party in the State cannot afford to shut its eyes to the facts that stood out so prominently in the campaign.

"The democrats won in the tenth because they placed themselves on a platform that embodied the true principles of the democratic party. The most vital principle of that platform was the declaration in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. There was no dodging or hedging, no straddling or evading. The declaration had all the pith of brevity. It was clear-cut, direct and positive. There was no possibility of misunderstanding it. In addition to this, Mr. Black, the democratic candidate, wrote a letter in which he made the same declaration, so that platform and candidate were in perfect accord. There was no necessity of explaining the declaration of the one or the position of the other—both were as plain as day.

"The result was that in a district where the claim was made that Mr. Black had been re-elected through frauds at the ballot box, and where the odds seemed to be against the party, the democratic candidate has won by a majority that will reach nearly two thousand.

"The tenth district is the stronghold of opposition to the democratic party, but with all his ability and activity Mr. Watson could not hold his forces together. The democrats had made a platform stamped, as it were, with the hall mark of genuineness, with the result that the democratic candidate has been elected by a majority large enough to practically put an end to populism in the tenth district, and to unify and harmonize the democratic party.

"There is a lesson in this victory for the democratic party of the state. Any dodging or hedging where the traditional principles of the party are concerned, is sure to wreck or demoralize it next year. As long as the party remains true to the people, the people will remain true to the party; but the moment that it begins to palter with principle or shows a disposition to advocate interests opposed to those of the people, then demoralization will ensue. And while the remains of the party, retaining the organization, might make some small show of vitality, it could not hope to make any headway against the indignant protests of the people.

"The party in the state, in order to reunite all true democrats and restore harmony, which has been sadly broken and shaken by the disastrous events of the past two years, will have to be as bold and as unequivocal in its platform declarations and as fortunate in its candidates as the party in the tenth congressional district.

"The result in that district not only justifies boldness of utterance on the line of genuine democratic principles, but makes it absolutely incumbent on the party in the state to go before the people on a plain, clean-cut, unequivocal declaration in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver."

CORRESPONDENCE.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Oct. 8, 1895.

Mrs. Dr. J. E. Matthews, daughter of the late Dr. J. M. Sprunt of this place, and Miss Athalia Rankin, of Wilmington, who have been spending sometime in Ksville as guests of Mr. N. H. Sprunt, have returned to their homes in Wilmington.

Miss Annie Kenan we are sorry to say is still quite sick.

Mr. Dan Moore, after an unusually severe spell of fever, is at last convalescent.

Mr. Henry C. Moore, we are glad to say, is getting better. His little son, William, who has been quite sick is also improving.

Mrs. Underhill, a lady in the humbler walk of life near here, died a day or two ago under peculiarly sad circumstances. She leaves six children, all girls and a baby, the only boy born to its parents, not quite three weeks old.

Mrs. Dr. Spicer and Miss Julia Castex, of Goldsboro, are in the village, the former a guest of Mrs. A. F. Williams, and the latter of Miss Julia A. Farrior. Their visits were timed to give them the benefit of the meeting being held here by Rev. Mr. Oakes. The subject of his preaching or lecture is the Tabernacle and its furniture as typical of Christ and His mission. It is wonderful to hear him explain it, showing as he does the most careful study of the Bible, the most complete mastery of his subject, and withal such striking evidence of a surrendered life, spent at the feet of Jesus, where and of whom he has learned it all. We hope it will be the privilege of every *preacher* of the Gospel in this State to hear him while he is in the South. We have heard a great deal of preaching in our life, but it is a subject we have never heard touched upon before in *our* life, and I think few if any of us have.

We have rain at last, a very welcome visitor.

LUMBER BRIDGE, Oct. 8, 1895.

A fine rain fell here last night and made our people glad.

Miss Hattie McQueen has returned from Fayetteville where she has been spending a few days with friends.

Mr. Hugh Ray, of Cumberland, recently paid us a flying visit.

Rev. W. M. Eldridge, the Evangelist of Fayetteville Presbytery, will preach the first series of sermons at Shannon Saturday next.

Miss Mary McEachern has agreed to take charge of a school near Raeford.

Mr. John R. Brown was stung on the palm of his right hand last week by a "Yellow Jacket," and became at once and for a while unconscious.

Mr. Neill McGeachy has charge of a school near Galatia church.

A decidedly alarming fire broke out in the woods between the village and the Little place last Friday. The wind was high and everything dry. A great crowd gathered and arrested its destructive progress, but not until Mr. Hugh Graham had lost much of his fence around his farm.

SUBSTITUTE.

Death of Henry Bentley.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Henry Bentley, the "father of the local telegraph," and widely known through his connection with telegraphy and electrical affairs, died on Saturday Sept. 7th, at Stanford Heights, near Rhinebeck, New Pork, where he had been spending the summer. His last illness was a short one, and was attributed to a heart trouble caused by a chronic complaint brought on by exposure during the war. Mr. Bentley had made several visits to the city during the summer, and on the last of these appeared unusually well.

Henry Bentley was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1834, and at the age of 20 years he went to New York city on a canal boat to seek his fortune. He had cultivated a taste for writing, by frequent contributions to the journals published near his home, and when he reached New York he became a writer for the Tribune, in addition to his labors as book keeper in a coffee and spice house.

He got into the electrical business, which occupied so much of his attention afterward, by becoming connected with J B. Richards, a skilled mechanic, who was perfecting Royal E. House's printing telegraph instruments. Mr. Bentley assisted in organizing a company which was known as the New York City and Suburban Printing Telegraph Company, and of which he was made the general manager, this position including also the duties of constructor, repairer, batteryman and cashier. The company opened offices for the tranmission of messages at a low rate, but did not succeed. Then Mr. Bentley proposed to the capitalists who were in the concern that they lease the lines to him for 25 per cent. of the proceeds, and they accepted. He opened offices in various hotels and other places and soon began to make money rapidly. He laid a cable to Brooklyn, which no one had successfully done, and thus added a large and profitable business to what he already had. The success of this enterprise, it is considered, made him the father of the local telegraph business.

Before the war, when there were no branch postoffices in New York city, Mr. Bentley opened an office on Madison Square to receive mail, which he had conveyed to the Postoffice for once cent a piece. This business became very profitable and he sold it for a large sum. Soon afterward his health broke down and he disposed of his local telegraph interests. When he recovered he came to Philadelphia. He had meanwhile written much for New York newspapers, and when he removed to Philadelphia he was engaged on the editorial staff of the Inquirer, serving it as a war correspondent.

Shortly before the war he again took up local telegraphy and built several private lines, which were subsequently amalgamated under the management of the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company, capitalized at $400,000, with Mr. Bentley as President. He organized a service for bankers and brokers, and a local news service, which was maintained for many years. A branch of the local service was organized under the name of the "Gold and Stock Reporting Tel graph Company." Of this company Mr. Bentley was also the President. He was identified with the management of all the Western Union Telegraph Company's subordinate companies.

Mr. Bentley helped to organize the Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia, and for eight years was its President. When he resigned he was succeeded by James B. Merrihew. He was a friend of Thomas A. Edison in the early years of the great inventor's public career, and had many interesting and curious letters from him.

He exhibited the phonograph in his private office soon after it was put in working order.

Mr. Bentley was attracted by any new and meritorious invention, whether electrical or otherwise, and it was this disposition which made him learn to ride one of the first bicycles brought to Philadelphia, which was somewhat of an undertaking for a man of his physique and years. He was a member of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia.

He leaves a wife and one son. His city home was on Walnut lane, near Morton street, Germanton.

[Mr. Bently, it will be remembered, was on a visit, about a year ago, to his relatives, the McGilvarys and Widdifields, in this city.—OBSERVER.]

Dishonest Officials make Prices High in New York.

"A Stranger" writes to the New York Sun as follows:

I don't want to distract public attention from social reform, nor from Cuba, but on the eve of sailing I have been trying to get a few questions answered, have failed to do so, and now beg to appeal to you.

1. When the United Kingdom, and even some of its very doubtful municipalities, can borrow unlimited money at about 2½ per cent, how is it that the United States have to pay about double that rate?

2. I notice bank notes in circulation here. Who benefits from the notes accidentally destroyed? That must amount to a very large sum.

3. Who benefits from your bad pavements?

4. Why are rents so high? Has any attempt ever been made to keep rental under control?

5. Why are gas and other public services not municipalized?

6. Why have you no local patriotism?

7. Why is some effective scheme for keeping your coin in the country not forthcoming?

8. At what rate can your municipality borrow?

9. Why is fruit so bad and dear here and American fruit so plentiful and cheap and good in Glasgow?

SOCIETY NEWS and GOSSIP.

Editors: Miss NELLIE MORRISON, Miss MARY S. MacRAE, Miss MAY BROADFOOT.

This is the season for clubs, and surely Fayetteville, who does not come behind her sister towns socially when she can possibly avoid it, will shake off her summer langour and, indued with new life, bestir herself and reorganize the North State German Club. Called by that, or any other name her sponsors choose to give her, she should be with us once more. The young crowd have come bravely to the front and their German Club is never remiss in any instance, but we want both clubs, and we hope we will not sigh for them in vain.

There were several Book Clubs in town last winter, and no doubt, they will be reorganized in the early future. The whist club of the married folk was so evidently a source of joy that it is more than a probability that before the first frost falls the shuffling of cards and keeping of scores will again be in order, and the unmarried will with envious eyes watch neighbors and friends go tripping by to victory and defeat.

A health to all our clubs, and long may they flourish.

There is enough histrionic talent in town to justify the organization of a club of that nature. It would be a charming feature of winter evenings if it were started at once, and before the holidays arrive doubtless a very creditable play could be put upon the boards by Fayetteville's smouldering geniuses. If the managers of such a club did not desire to present the play in a public hall, doubtless numbers of our matrons would tender their houses for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Slocomb with Mr. Frank Slocomb, left for Atlanta and Alabama Wednesday of this week. They will spend some time at the Exposition, and then go South where Mr. Frank Slocomb will go into business with his brother.

Mrs. John Barrett Broadfoot returns to-day from an extended tour through the northern cities. Fayetteville people are charmed to welcome her in their midst again.

Mr. James MacRae left on the 6th for the University of Nashville. He will be greatly missed here this winter,

Mrs. Arthur Morgan, with her little son George Rose Morgan, is expected in town very soon.

Mr. R. L. Williams went to Wilmington this week on business.

There will be on sale in Atlanta during the Exposition some handsome representations of the Confederate flags in oil, the work of our talented young townswoman, Miss Jane Tillinghast.

Miss Beck Haigh will occompany Mr. and Mrs. DeLagnel Haigh to their home near New York, the 17th of this month.

The past week has been marked by unusual quiet in social circles, which is probably owing to the fact that it is just between seasons. The summer's gaiety is over, and it is full early yet for winter fun. Very soon, though, this too shall pass away, and a winter of unusually bright prospect, in a social way, will be ushered in. It is predicted that the Fair dances will be, if possible, even more enjoyable than these functions usually are, and that they will be attended by a large number of society people from other towns. Society meanwhile is sleeping, ready to spring into life again at the first touch from winter's magic hand.

Fall Femininities.

Many men of many minds,
Various fashions of various kinds.
You may dress as you please and declare it's the style,
The men may believe you. The women may —smile!

It really is a fact, and a most deplorable one, that after all a woman's struggles to adorn herself in the proper fashion her men friends seldom appreciate the result, but still there are a few who imagine they do, and in whose eye 'tis not the fine feathers that make fine birds. The birds come first—then the feathers!

It is the tout-ensemble that he likes. A woman may don the most ideal gown—a rare conception of an artist's brain and at the same time have her hair untidily arranged (or rather disarranged) her hands showing lack of attention, he sees nothing but the defects and remarks to his sister: "such a pity Miss so and so doesn't know how to dress."

One of the many fashionable ways of fixing the hair, which is in great favor, is a low coiled knot made very flat to the back of the head, and exceedingly unbecoming to most people.

Just as soon as the leaves begin to turn and nature shows some sign, be it ever so slight, of coming winter, a woman's thoughts turn to cloaks, fine fur and feathers, and though she scorn the accusation, she welcomes them more from a point of vanity (for what is more becoming than the soft fur and feathery stuff about one's throat, especially if she is of the lean and lanky order) than because they protect her from the biting winds and snows.

Capes are still much worn though shorter than last season. They come in smooth cloths of brown tan, ruby and black, a striking one was seen made of the newest brown cloth going into an intensely brilliant yellow trimmed with fur and brass buttons, a nobby little hat was worn with it made entirely of irredescent mercury wings and a knot or two of brown velvet.

Velour lined with some shaded taffeta made with the very full ripple, heavily jetted and trimmed in sable, having a collar of cunning little heads fastened together with a bunch of tails, makes a handsome and very dressy cape. Cheivot and English cloth coats have an innumerable quantity of braided buttons of the same material.

The slender woman need no longer think she holds the monopoly in wide and ornamented belts, tor the vagaries of fashion have decreed the wearing of them by long and short, stout and thin, and the woman of style adjusts her figure to her belt. They come in all materials, jetted, jeweled and embroidered, some are leather with rows of little buckles to fasten them on, and are never less than six inches in width. Butter color gloves with the dark heavy stitching are still worn.

"Points" worn with stocks are made of narrow butter color lace and insertion herring-boned together with silk, the color of the stock. Velvet sleeves will be the rage this season with both dressy wools and silks.

Cable-cord cloth will take the same place in this winter's styles as did the Bedford cords a few years ago. They come in solid colors and are most durable.

Black beaver hats recalling the riding hat of the last century are much worn.

Grey paper deeply broidered in black is used for mourning stationery.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

They imitate as nearly as possible the older ones, and my little lady's skirts rustle and flare as much as her mamas. The enormous sleeves and shower of curls nearly hide the dear little faces.

The other day in one of the cities Mrs. A., while driving with a friend, passed a bevy of miniature fashion-plates. She remarked to her friend: "There goes my little girl, at least I believe 'tis she. Those are like the plaid sleeves Madam —— sent home yesterday, quite the latest from Paris!"

One of the prettiest cloaks seen this season is of fine English curl cloth in green and brown mixture, very wide sailor collar of green velvet trimmed with fine butter lace and fur, pearl buttons and satin ribbon bows.

A striking suit for a boy from 3 to 5 years is an English middy suit of navy blue serge, large collar of cardinal cloth with embroidered vest, yacht or sailor cap to match.

Hospitality and the Hostess.

To do any of the things that please, one must be, in his line, an artist. In the entertainment, as it the tale or on the canvass there must qe the embodiment of an idea to which all possible details must conform, and with which nothing may conflict.

A color—a flower—or, perhaps, may be used with pleasing effect, but to the woman who is clever enough to lend her own individuality to her entertaining, comes the greatest of all such successes.

A charming illustration of this was seen in an editors dinner given by an ex-editor of one of the Women's Editions that have been so much the fashion of late. Being given to blue stockings, it was done in blue. In the centre of the table of spotless linen and faultless appointment, was a silver bowl of ferns and dainty blue bells, and beside each plate burned a candle to whose shade of delicate blue was fastened with ribbon of the same color, an old-fashioned quill pen; but the feature of the dinner was seen in the dainty menu cards, fashioned from water-color paper to represent sky-blue baby socks, with the words "Bas Bleu" across the outside. The menu, which was entitled "A Feast of Reason," read thus:

Extracts from Lamb.
Mother Goose and Hamlet.
Sea-gift.
Salad for the Solitary (?)
A Printer's Pi.
Coffee and Repartee
Qui's.

Necessity's handy daughter invention came nobly to the aid, the other day, of an ingenious woman who was giving a debutante tea. Tired of white rosebuds, she had decided on the modest violet as a fitting symbol, and after having ordered her flowers, removed all small draperies which were not of the proper color and replaced them with violet ones of an inexpensive material which hung prettily and, in the soft violet light was indistinguishable in effect from the more expensive drapery stuffs, discovered that there were neither violet bon-bons nor confectioners coloring to be had in town.

Into some prepared cochineal she put a tiny pinch of bluing and was rewarded by the most exquisite shade of violet which made her icing and cream too pretty to be eaten. But the bon bons were the greatest feat of all. Into a stew pan she put a pound of granulated sugar and enough water to make it barely wet. When it had boiled hard for four minutes, she stirred in the flavoring and coloring matter with a coffee spoon dropped the mixture in little round shapes on greased paper.

To those who are fond of the game, perhaps the most enjoyable of all the social functions, is the dropping in of a few friends for whist, and particularly so to the hostess, as it gives such a charming opportunity for the display of her pretty silver chafing dish. To be feasted with a delicious, hot, well-seasoned welsh rarebit, or with steaming oysters, prepared in a trice by Madame's Dexterous fingers almost one forget that he was beaten and quite overflows the winner's cup of enjoyment.

WHEEL WITHIN WHEELS.

Within the important wheels of the social world, which we have been discussing, come the less conspicuous, but not less important wheels commonly called recipes.

At the thought of afternoon teas, many brains are racked for something new in the way of salads. A few pretty ones are given here.

OYSTER SALAD.

To make a salad for six persons, take two dozen large oysters, put them with their liquor over the fire and let them boil one minute, but no longer; take them out with a skimmer and lay in a dish; when cold squeeze over the juice of two lemons and place the dish on ice for an hour; shortly before serving, put the oysters into a salad dish, lay some young lettuce leaves between them and pour over mayonaise dressing; lay young lettuce leaves in a circle around the dish, put some hard boiled eggs cut into slices between the lettuce and serve at once. Another way is to mix the oysers with finely cut celery, dress them in the same way with mayonaise and ornament the salad with springs of young celery; hard boiled eggs may also be chopped and sprinkled over with a spoonful of capers.

GREEN PEPPER SALAD.

Scoop out the insides of two green peppers and lay them for an hour in cold water; in the mean time prepare a mayonaise as follows: Stir the yolks of three eggs to a cream and add by degrees three tablespoonfuls of oil, stirring constantly; when this is well mixed add three tablespoonsful of vinegar; set this in a sauce pan of hot water and stir till the contents begin to thicken; then remove and stir till cold; slowly add three tablespoonful more oil, three quarters teaspoonful of salt, one and a half teaspoonful sugar and one tablespoonful English mustard; shortly before serving add one tablespoonful coddensed milk which is not sweet; chop one pound roast veal, lamb or boiled tongue, or two kinds of meat, three hard boiled eggs and one large onion; also chop the peppers very fine; mix all together, pour over the mayonaise, mix it well and set the salad on ice for an hour; in serving arrange it neatly on a salad dish, sprinkle over one tablespoonful of capers and garnish with green lettuce leaves.

TOMATO SALAD.

Peel, cut in half and remove the meat from half a dozen or more large tomatoes; fill with salmon salad or any other that is preferred and mayonaise dressing, then place the upper half of the tomato upon the lower and place in a dish dressed with celery or lettuce leaves.

Green peppers prepared in the same way and filled with Russian salad are great dainties.

BEAUREGARD EGGS.

Boil six eggs twenty minutes; let one pint of milk come to a boil and stir in a spoolful of con-starch and butter which has been mixed into a paste; season with pepper and salt, add the whites of the eggs chopped very fine. Have eight slices of bread nicely toasted on both sides; put in a dish and pour over each a layer of this white sauce; make a top layer of the yellow, sprinkle with pepper and salt and set in the oven a few minutes.

WELSH RAREBIT.

Select richest and best American cheese, the milder the better, as melting brings out strength. To make five rarebits, take one pound cheese, grate and put in tin or porcelain-lined saucepan; add ale (old is best) enough to thin the cheese sufficiently, say about a winglassful to each rarebit. Place over fire, stire until is melted. Have slice of toast ready for each rarebit (crusts trimmed) put a slice on each plate, and pour cheese enough over piece to cover it. Serve while hot.

The man of push
Who in the rush,
Of business would succeed
If he is wise,
Will advertise,
Where all who run may read.

It was Bryan of South Carolina.

The New York World contains the following:

A rhyme misquoted is a good thing marred, and the death of Judge Bryan, of North Carolina, has called forth a universal misquotation of his famous lines, which were, as I remember them:

Hurrah! hurrah! the country's risin'
For Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen.

I may be in error, but this is my recollection of the lines, and it sounds better to my ear than the form—"the country's rising"—in which the quotation now appears.

OLD LINE WHIG.

New York, Oct. 4.

(Some others of his lines are worth recalling. He wrote, Polk being the Democratic candidate:

Pokeberry juice is a very bad p'ison;
Can't hurt Clay or Frelinghuysen;
Pokeberry juice is a very bad bitter—
If Democrats take it it 'll kill the whole litter.

—Ed. World.)

[The reference is to Judge George S. Bryan, of Charleston, South Carolina, who died the other day, and who, if our memory serves us, was a colleague of the late General Johnston Pettigrew in the Legislature of South Carolina, just before the war. General Pettigrew, it will be remembered, by the way, after his tour in Spain, took up his residence in Charleston, where he became the law partner of his kinsman, the distinguished Mr. Pettigru.—OBSERVER.]

When the Blind See.

Atlanta Constitution]

"You are not the blind man who usually stands on this corner," said the benevolent citizen.

"I know it," replied the beggar. "The real blind man has gone to the Exposition, an' is takin' in the sights on the Midway!"

Worthy Your Confidence.

The success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in conquering scrofula in whatever way it may manifest itself is vouched for by thousands who were severely afflicted by this prevalent disease, but who now rejoice over a permanent cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Scrofula may appear as a humor, or it may attack the glands of the neck, or break out in dreadful running sores on the body or limbs. Attacking the mucous membrane, it may develop into catarrh or lodging in the lungs lead to consumption Come as it may, a faithful course of treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome it, for working upon the foundation of all diseases, impure blood, the system is clarified and vitalized, and vigor, strength and health restored to the body.

Why Not You?

When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are you not doing the same? When you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases caused by impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you?

HOOD'S PILLS are prompt and efficient. 25c.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is unnecessary. There is but one *best* Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

Johnson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil enriches the blood, builds sound flesh, restores strength and vitality to the debilitated body. Pint bottle, $1.00. For sale by King Bros, Fayetteville, N. C.

A CLEAR HEAD; good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

STENOGRAPHY.

MISS MARY D. HAIGH will give lessons in Stenography at the residence of Mr. Chas. Haigh on Dick street.

TERMS MODERATE.

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COTTON STATES
—AND—
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VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS
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Ask for tickets via "THE SEABOARD AIR LINE."

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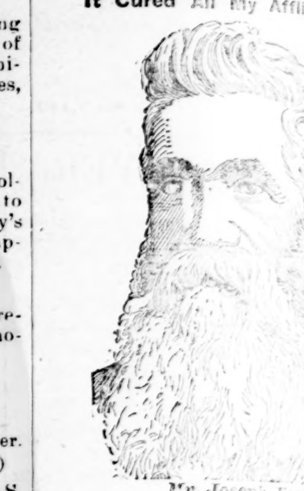
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Credit to Hood's

It Cured All My Afflictions.



Mr. Joseph Ford
Ridge Church, Va.

"For ten years I have suffered terribly from general debility, and last winter was attacked so bad with kidney trouble, enlargement of spleen and heart disease, suffering great pain in my back, hips and legs. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I bought one bottle and began taking it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

After the first bottle I felt so much better that I decided to continue and have taken over six bottles. Today my health is better than it has been for more than a decade. I have no kidney, heart or spleen difficulty, and am in duty bound to give Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit of curing my afflictions." JOSEPH FORD, Ridge Church, Virginia.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla and are gentle, mild and effective.

LOVELY LINE
—OF—
DRESS GOODS
At One-Half their Value.

E. J. Lilly, Assignee of Rose & Leak, will from now until the entire stock is closed, offer the best values in

Dress Goods ever thrown on on the market.

These Goods must be sold.

ANY REASONABLE OFFER

FOR ANYTHING FROM A 10 CT. CASHMERE TO $1.50 SILK WRAP HENRIETTA WILL NOT BE REFUSED.

In order to sell this stock it was necessary to buy some new goods, so the above will not apply to the

NEW GOODS.
IT WILL

be to the interest of any one to examine

THIS STOCK

BEFORE MAKING THEIR FALL PURCHASES.

E. J. LILLY,
Assignee of Rose & Leak.

10- 3--95 1m

JOHN C. VANN,
AT GEORGE BRANDT'S OLD STAND,
IS SELLING
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes,
HATS, NOTIONS AND TRUNKS,
Cheap for Cash.

ALAMANCE COTTON YARN (the best in the State) always on hand.
Cotton Bats, Etc., Etc.

W. L. RANKIN. C. A. RANKIN. H. A. RANKIN

W. L. RANKIN & BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YELLOW AND NORTH CAROLINA
PINE LUMBERS
Cut to Order.
......ALL GRADES OF......
CEILING, PARTITION AND FENCING.

All Grades and Styles of Siding, Casing, &c., furnished on short notice.

Prompt shipments, good work and good goods, our motto.

Saw Mill, LATTA, S. C. Planing Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

CROCKERY,
CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

These articles are indispensable in every well regulated household. Recognizing this fact and desiring to meet the necessities of this section of the State, the undersigned have replenished and added to their large stock everything in this line, and offer the same at wholesale and retail.

LOW PRICES AND GOOD GOODS

are requisite to meet the excessively stringent times. With this in view we offer our goods at prices that will commend them to the public.

Wooden-Ware, Lamps Lanterns and Lamp Goods.

LARGE STOCK IN THIS LINE.

Large stock of Agate Iron Ware, Baskets, Brooms, Step Ladders, Foot Mats, Fly Traps, Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Stone-ware, Churns, &c.

A beautiful line of Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Yellow-ware, &c.

Rockingham Tea Pots, Berry Sets, Fruit and Cake Stands.

Washboards, Tubs, Clothes Lines and Pins, &c. Both Pocket and Table Cutlery, Scissors, Table and Tea Spoons, Carpet and Matting Tacks, Razors and Razor Strops, Padlocks, Blacking and Blacking Brushes.

Water Bottles and Water Sets, Fine Blown Tumblers and Goblets, Decanters and Castors.

BATH TUBS—Plunge, Sponge, Hip and Infants. Tin Toilet Sets, Slop Pails, Slop Tubs, full line of Galvanized Ware, Oil Stoves, Coffee Mills, Dust Pans, Feather Dusters, Large Brass Store Lamps, &c.

Fine assortment of Plain and Planished Tinware of every description, Brit. Dippers, Enameled Ware, &c.

All kinds of Steam Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

We sell the celebrated Douglass Pumps—brass seats—never known to fail.

Write us for prices on any of these goods or anything in our line not mentioned.

Call on us, if convenient, at our place of business, Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C., where we will take great pleasure in exhibiting our goods.

Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

McMILLAN BROS.

Valuable Land for Sale!

I will sell at auction at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, October 19th, that VALUABLE FARM in 71st Township, known as the D. B. Gillis plantation.

It consists of about 200 acres of valuable farming and timbered land—75 of which is cleared.

Good houses, good water, and in one-half mile of cotton gin, grist and saw mill.

For further information call on me at my office or D. B. Gillis on the premises.

J. G. SHAW.

10-3 -95 3t

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....OCTOBER 10, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect," and obituary poetry, also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

C. F. & A. V. R. R.	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
North Bound,	10:55 a m	10:57 a m	10:27 a m
South Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
North Bound,	4:25 p m	4:25 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	12:15 p m	12:45 p m	12:15 p m
South Bound,	2:15 p m	2:45 p m	2:15 p m
*Benson Div.	10:55 a m	4:35 p m	4:10 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
Feed Route,	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Route,	Wed & Sat	Tues & F	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
Wicker—	Arrive Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.		
	11:00 a m	11:00 a m	11:00 a m
	Depart 12:00 m	12:00 m	12:00 m
Edona,	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

*Daily except Sunday.

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMS HALL.
G. W. LAWRENCE—Fair.
C. A. SNOW & Co.—Patents.
FRANK THORNTON'S LOCALS.
A. S. HUSKE—Butter, Oysters, &c.
McD. GEDDIE—Notice of Sheriff's Sale.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Belting, &c.
FRANK THORNTON—Grand Fall Opening.
MALLARD, STACY & Co.—Hotel Alhambra.
JOHN C. HAIGH—Statement of the Bank of Fayetteville.
BEVILL & VANSTORY—Goose Grease Liniment—Specials.

Cotton sold here yesterday for 8¼ cents.

When was Black River not a river? Monday.

The Hurt took two days to make her last trip to Wilmington.

A cooking school has been added to the sewing school of St. John's Church.

A large number of "locals" are crowded out this week by a rush of advertising.

A number of Fayetteville people will go to Atlanta the latter part of this month.

Twelve or fifteen people went down to Wilmington Monday to see Buffalo Bill's Show.

The Fayetteville Gun Club will probably have a big shoot at the Fair next month.

It is rumored that a $300,000 cotton factory will soon be built within a mile of Fayetteville.

The Register of Deeds issued 16 marriage licenses last week—9 to white and 7 to colored.

All our farmers who can afford it are holding their cotton, hoping to get 11 or 12 cents for it.

Senator Marion Butler will deliver an agricultural address at the Cumberland County Fair, Thursday Nov. 7th.

Mr. E. L. Pemberton has returned from New York where he has been buying the Christmas stock for A. J. Pemberton & Co.

Work is progressing rapidly on the Storage Warehouse, and Messrs. Bevill and Vanstory have commenced the erection of their large Sale Stable.

Mrs. A. S. Huske, the Secretary, requests us to state that the regular meeting of the Ladies' Monument Association will be held in the LaFayette Parlors at 4 P. M. on Monday Oct. 14th.

Interesting Reading Matter.

"Grimes's War Letters to His Wife," for sale at this office at 50 cents per copy. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Mr. J. M. Lamb, who has the contract for laying out and beautifying the grounds around Mr. Ferree's elegant hotel near Asheboro, spent a few days at home this week. He has a large force of hands working under him there.

The Wilmington Star said last week: Just think of it! The "new woman" can now wade across the Cape Fear river at Fayetteville without wetting her bloomers.

True, but thank goodness there are no "new women" about here to try it.

Mr. G. S. Deming is back at home again after visiting his sons, Mr. Frank Deming at New York, and Mr. Fred at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. In this connection we may mention that Mr. Fred, who is known as a "fine shot," won the clay pigeon shot at Brattleboro, Mass., scoring forty-nine out of a possible fifty.

Does the Ocean's Tide Reach Fayetteville?

Mr. Frank Glover informs us that there was a rise in the Cape Fear Sunday of over 2 inches. As there had been no rain in the section tributary to the Cape Fear for over a month, the only explanation that he can make of this phenomenon is that the tide acts to some extent as high up as this point.

Beg No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the OBSERVER offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale" are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should a newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the OBSERVER not stamped, he should be promptly reported at this office.

Congratulations all Around.

Amidst the applause of a large number of Cumberland's fair women, the old Court House site was knocked down to Mrs. C. W. Broadfoot for $25 Saturday evening and was presented by her to the Monument Association. The county authorities will, within the next twelve months, tear down the building and then work can be begun on the pedestal.

A Remarkable Prisoner.

Cumberland County jail contains at present, one of the most ingenious prisoners that ever peeped through the bars of a prison cell. If his history were written it would read like a romance. At one time a professional gambler, at another a Cow Boy, then a Tilman Spy, and now in jail awaiting trial for burglary. He is a man of fine physique, marred somewhat by a limp, powerful arms and limbs, and tremendous chest expansion powers, and as supple as a tiger. He has, moreover, great mental capacity and a power of conversation rarely found in one of his condition. Such is Carlton Watson, the Fayetteville Jesse James. He has been in jail for several months and is likely to stay in there until the January Term, when he will be tried for breaking into and robbing Mr. J. M. Goddard's house on Hay Street.

We gave an account sometime ago of his attempt to break jail, in consequence of which he was chained to the floor. It was discovered then that he had a perfect system of signals by which he communicated with the other prisoners.

Last Thursday Deputy Sheriff Autry and Jailor Hall discovered that the big iron ring attached to the staple in the floor had been filed through in two places, thus allowing the ring to be slipped off the staple at the pleasure of the prisoner. A search was made of Watson's person, the cell and all its contents, but no tools of any description could be found. A blacksmith was sent for and heavier chains were riveted on the prisoner and it was thought that he was perfectly safe.

Sunday morning Capt. Autry found him walking around his cell with the chains hung up on a hook. A three hours search was made by several experienced men but nothing with which he could have freed himself could be discovered.

Watson told the OBSERVER Reporter that they could put chains around his legs, arms and neck and yet he could get them off. He is as confident of being able to make his escape as Deputy Autry is of being able to keep him there.

Charles L. Davis will make his farewell appearance at Williams Hall Saturday October 12th, in his famous creation of "Alvin Joslin." So well is the play known that little new can be said of it. It retains all the old popular features which have served to make it one of the most successful comedies ever put upon the American stage, while many new and novel features have been added. The play has been greatly changed since last in this city, and it has been given entirely new and handsome stage settings, but the 180 laughs in as many minutes are still to be had. Mr. Davis has surrounded himself with a strong supporting company, and promises in every way to make his farewell appearance a memorable one. The celebrated "Alvin Joslin" collection of diamonds, 640 carats in all, will be worn in the last act of the play.

List of Jurors.

The following is the list of jurors for November term. 1895:

FIRST WEEK.

J. H. Hart, E. N. Priest, J. T. Winburn, G. W. Wade, Thomas F. Hall, W. A. McNeill, G. W. Huntley, Nathan A. Williams, S. R. Parker, John Elliott, Alex. Faircloth, J. B. Bedsole, Geo. H. Davis, J. L. Mints, Alex. Thagard, T. J. Gardiner, Angus Ray, A. McBuie.

SECOND WEEK.

G. L. Hall, George McDougald, Stephen Thagard, D. P. Ray, J. H. Smith, Jeff. D. Sessoms, John Gales, James P. Robeson, D. K. Taylor, W. W. Horne, Jno. L. Jones, T. J. Hales, John B. Hair, J. J. Blanchard, Newton H. Smith, W. H. Marsh, W. A. Rasberry, Joseph Blue.

The Proposed Cotton Factory.

Forty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the proposed new cotton factory. Subscribers for two hundred more shares is now all that is needed to commence work on this "peoples" undertaking. Col. Cook and Mr. C. W. Bidgood have very patriotically spent time and money in furtherance of this great project, the benefits from which are incalculable, and it will be a shame if it is allowed to fall through, which however we have no idea it will.

C. F. & Y. V. Special Rates.

On account of North Carolina Conference Methodist Episcopal Church at Greensboro, N. C., October 16 23, the C. F. & Y. V. Rw'y. Co., will sell round trip tickets as follows: Fare from Fayetteville, $4.65; from Maxton, $6.05; from Sanford, $3.25; from Wilmington, $7.45.

On account of Meeting Baptist Association, Hasty, N. C., October 9 15. Fare from Fayetteville, $2.25; from Hope Mills, $2.00; from Maxton, 50c.

Horse and Wheel Races.

A bicycle track inside of the race course is to be made. This will insure some fine bicycle racing. The horse racing this Fair promises to be up to the average, which of course means the best in the State.

The Fair is now a certainty, and our farmers who are all in a prosperous condition as compared to last year, should work for the glory of this, their peculiar institution.

Four fashionable marriages are talked of here this winter, to take place in this city. It's the people's talk though—but who are better prophets than they?

Mr. George Burns has moved into his large and admirably arranged livery and feed stables on the corner of Franklin and Donaldson Streets.

People and their Movements.

Mr. J. T. Denny was in town yesterday.

Col. T. J. Drewry is quite sick, we regret to learn.

Miss Jennie McDiarmid, of Spout Springs, is visiting friends in this city.

Mr. H. McD. Robinson has gone to Sampson county on professional business.

Her many friends will regret to learn that Mrs. W. C. McDuffie stills continues in poor health.

Mr. and Mrs. Slocomb and Mr. Frank Slocomb leave on Monday to visit Mr. Willie Slocomb in Alabama.

Mr. W. D. McIntyre, of Dillon, S. C., has accepted a position in Frank Thornton's Dry Goods Store.

Mr. Hawkins has returned from New Berne where he has been putting up a system of his telephones.

Miss Sallie Potter, of Wilmington, passed through here Monday on her way home from Asheville, where she has been spending the summer.

Mr. G. W. Williams, of Wilmington, has been spending a few days in the city. His friends were glad to note that he was looking remarkably well.

Mr. J. R. Williams has gone to Winston on business connected with his cigarette machine, which the courts have lately decided to be no infringement on the Bonsack machine which has heretofore had the monopoly.

Mr. Chester C. Remsburg, of Middletown, Maryland, has taken up his abode in Fayetteville, and will learn the marble trade with his brother, Mr. E. L. Remsburg. Mr. Remsburg is a fine snare drummer, and will be a valuable addition to the Big 6.

Commissioners' Court.

The County Commissioners met in regular monthly session Monday. Present J. M. Lamb, chairman, M. Hall, J. T. Sinclair, W. D. Smith and J. H. Smith. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

It was ordered that Mr. Leslie be allowed to sell two of the Poor House cows, and buy a good milch cow.

The insolvent account for July term passed according to the approval of the County Attorney.

J. M. Lamb and C. G. Cain were appointed to make out a list of jurors to be submitted to the board.

Ordered that W. J. Cotton be allowed $1 per month to keep the Court House clean.

Ordered that the lines between No. 2d and 3d District in Little River Township, be changed so as to include Neill Stewart's, in District No. 2, and continue him as committeeman in said district.

The Commissioners advised the jailor not to allow Mrs. Watson to visit the jail any more.

The Commissioner passed the following:

Resolved, By the Commissioners of Cumberland County, that the Commissioners of the City of Fayetteville be respectfully asked to consider the advisability of preventing any buildings that are not fire proof in the square bounded by Gillespie, Mumford, Donaldson and Franklin streets. This is the square on which the new Court House is situated, and the construction of wooden buildings is calculated to endanger the court house and the public records; and the County Commissioners are of opinion that it would be well to include this square in the fire district.

Chairman Lamb reported that pursuant to the order of the Board at Sept. term, 1895, he after due advertisement offered for sale by public auction for cash, at the old court house, St. James' Square, in Fayetteville, on Saturday Oct. 5th, the site of the old court house and all the right, title and interest of the county in or to said land and site, reserving the stone, brick and all material as directed by said order, and at said sale the said site was bid off by Mrs. C. W. Broadfoot for the Cumberland County Monumental Association, with the understanding that the same was to be used as a site for a monument to the Confederate dead of Cumberland County, and that the county have a right to move all the old building, brick, stone and old material of every sort within a reasonable time, say within 12 months. The terms of the sale have been complied with, and the commissioners recommended that the sale be confirmed, and that this board may execute a title accordingly.

Upon the foregoing report of J. M. Lamb that he had in accordance with the order of the board, sold the old court house site, reserving all the old material to be moved by the county within a reasonable time, to Mrs. C. W. Broadfoot for the Cumberland County Monument Association, to be used as a site for a monument to the Confederate dead of the county, it was ordered that said sale be in all respects confirmed; that the consideration received therefor be turned into the treasury. It was further ordered that a deed be prepared and executed by the board conveying said premises, with the reservations and conditions as expressed in said order and report to the said association by the proper name as per articles of incorporation on file or to be filed.

The Register of Deeds and County Treasurer made their monthly reports, which were accepted and ordered filed.

To remove the constipated habit, the only safe treatment is a course of Ayer's Pills, followed by a laxative diet. Most other cathartics do more harm than good, therefore leading physicians recommend Ayer's Pills, especially as a family physic.



Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Sin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugists.

When a person begins to grow thin there is something wrong. The waste is greater than the supply and it is only a question of time when the end must come.

In nine cases out of ten the trouble is with the digestive organs. If you can restore them to a healthy condition you will stop the waste, put on new flesh and cause them to feel better in every way. The food they eat will be digested and appropriated to the needs of the system, and a normal appetite will appear.

Consumption frequently follows a wasting of bodily tissue because nearly all consumptives have indigestion. The Shaker Digestive Cordial will restore the stomach to a healthy condition in a vast majority of cases. Get one of their books from your druggist and learn about this new and valuable remedy.

When the children need Castor Oil, give them LAXOL,—it is palatable.

Johnson's Kidney and Liver Regulator invigorates the liver, regulates the bowels, cures dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion, sour stomach and makes your head as clear as a bell. 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FRANK THORNTON'S LOCALS.

Now is the time to buy your Fall and Winter Dress, with all the latest French Trimmings to match, at

FRANK THORNTON'S.

ASK to see Frank Thornton's new line of Needle and Tribby Toe Shoes.

NEW LINE of Foster's Lace Kid Gloves, just received at

FRANK THORNTON'S.

DID you see the New Carpets at

FRANK THORNTON'S.

NEW TRUNKS bought for the Atlanta Exposition, at

FRANK THORNTON'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PETER HENDERSON'S TURNIP SEEDS have taken the lead and will hold it. They never disappoint. For sale by

H. R. HORNE.

The **INDUSTRIA CUBANA**, a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Principe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," etc, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CURES ALL Aches, Pains, Cuts and Bruises. Sold by BEVILL & VANSTORY, Fayetteville, N. C.

OLD MAN, IF YOU HAVE ACHES AND Pains, get a bottle of Goose Grease. BEVILL & VANSTORY.

SPECIFIC FOR SCROFULA.

"Since childhood, I have been afflicted with scrofulous boils and sores, which caused me terrible suffering. Physicians were unable to help me, and I only grew worse under their care. At length, I began to take



AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, and very soon grew better. After using half a dozen bottles I was completely cured, so that I have not had a boil or pimple on any part of my body for the last twelve years. I can cordially recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the very best blood-purifier in existence."—G. T. REINHART, Myersville, Texas.

AYER'S
THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR
Sarsaparilla
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures Coughs and Colds

Williams Hall.

Saturday Night, Oct. 12th

YOU ALL KNOW HIM!

The Favorite Exponent of Rural Character,

Charles L. Davis,

CAREFULLY PRESENTING THE PLAY THAT HAS MADE ALL AMERICA LAUGH.

17th YEAR AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES,

ALVIN JOSLIN.

180 LAUGHS in 180 MINUTES

NEW AND ELABORATE
Scenic Production.

ONLY FOUR ROWS OF RESERVED SEATS.

SEATS FOR SALE AT McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRAND
FALL OPENING!
Wednesday, Oct. 23, 1895,
—AT—
FRANK THORNTON'S
Big Dry Goods Store.

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

THE GREATEST DISPLAY OF DRY GOODS IN
NORTH CAROLINA.
EVERYBODY :-: INVITED!

MUSIC BY THE BAND.

Souvenir for All!

Remember the date!

FRANK THORNTON,
7 and 9 Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

At Fayetteville, N. C., in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 28th day of September, 1895.

RESOURCES:

Loans on Real Estate,		$ 47,000 00
All other loans and discounts,		217,621 52
Overdrafts,		785 00
Banking House,		6,000 00
Other real estate,		7,998 47
Furniture and fixtures,		2,000 00
Current expenses and Taxes paid,		525 00
United States Bonds.	10,000 00	
Other Stocks and Bonds,	512 11	
Premium on Bonds,	1,587 50	
Due from Banks,	59,287 07	
Cash items,	6,576 63	
Gold Coin,	14,215 00	
Silver Coin,	7,419 26	
National Bank notes,	5,801 00	
United States Notes,	5,000 00	
		110,398 5
Total,		$392,328 50

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 238,800 00
Undivided profits,	4,329 06
Deposits subject to check,	145,995 97
Due to Banks,	2,713 47
Cashiers' Checks outstanding,	490 00
Total,	$392,328 50

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the Bank of Fayetteville, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND. }
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1895. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
H. W. LILLY, R. P. BUXTON, J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, } Directors.
Oct. 10, 1895. It

To the Families of Fayetteville, N. C.

Mr. A. S. HUSKE is now handling OUR BUTTER. You will find it fresh and sweet. It is made strictly from fresh cream.

RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

Along with the above you will find MAPLE SYRUP, HOMINY, SAMP, OAT MEAL, BEST FLOUR, MOMAJA COFFEE, FRESH OYSTERS, CRACKERS, CHOICE CREAM CHEESE and constant arrivals of the very best goods of all sorts usually sold in a

FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

A. S. HUSKE,
HAY STREET GROCER.

H. H. H.

We have thought for some time that the class of cheap Rubber Belting sold in this vicinity was not economical, and while we have a stock of this on hand which we will sell at the lowest price, we have added a line of the

New York Belting and Packing Co.'s GOODS.

This Rubber Belting is far superior to the ordinary belt and we invite the mill men or those running any kind of machinery to call and examine our stock before buying.

WE WILL RECEIVE A NEW CAR LOAD OF
Sash, Doors and Blinds
THIS WEEK.
A NEW CAR LOAD OF OUR
CELEBRATED LIME
JUST RECEIVED.

Four barrels of this Lime will do as much masonry as 5 barrels of ordinary Rockland Lime.

TRY A "TRILBY" HEATING STOVE.

Huske Hardware House.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution directed to the undersigned from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the case of E. A. Poe and J. B Broadfoot, trading as Poe & Co., against L. A. Rutherford and Nancy Rutherford I will, on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1895, at 2 o'clock M., at the Court House door of said County, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said Execution, all the right, title and interest which the said L. A. Rutherford and Nancy Rutherford have in the following Property, to wit: One unfinished Brick Dwelling House and the Lot on which said House is located South of the Arsenal property on Haymount Hill.

This 8th day of October, 1895
McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff
Cumberland County.

1895. **Fall and Winter** 1896.

STROUSE & BRO.'S
HIGH ART CLOTHING.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

We have received a complete line of samples of Strouse & Bro.'s goods for Autumn and Winter, which is more extensive and varied than usual.

By placing your order with us you get a suit

MADE TO MEASURE THAT IS CORRECT IN STYLE, PERFECT IN FIT AND GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

PRICES AS MODERATE
AS CHARGED BY OTHERS FOR INFERIOR GOODS AND WORKMANSHIP.

F. W. THORNTON & SON.
Oct. 1 1895.

The "I. W. Harper" Sour Mash Whisky is, we think, (and if you try it you will agree with us) the finest flavored whisky made in Kentucky. It is not sold until fully matured, and until the fusil oil has been eliminated. Indeed, we challenge any chemist to find a drop of fusil oil in a barrel of it when we put it on the market.

It is especially commended for medical purposes, on account of its purity, while as a beverage we unhesitatingly assert that it is superior to the finest French Cognac.

SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

FOR RENT.

Miss Lizzie Mallett's Residence on Burgess Street.

For particulars apply to
MISS LIZZIE MALLETT
or H. R. HORNE.

LOST.

A considerable amount of Money together with Cumberland County Bond Coupons, probably on the street. Liberal reward for return to Mr. Horne's Drug Store or to
MISS E. S. MALLETT.

FOR SALE.
A Solid Walnut Pulpit,
CAN BE SEEN AT
NEWBERRY'S FURNITURE STORE.

New Buckwheat Flour.

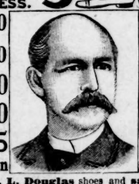
Swan's Down, Zeb Vance and Snowflake Flour.
Best Butter and Cheese.
N. O. Syrup and Molasses.
Roasted and Green Coffee.
Green and Black Tea.
Sugars and Spices.
Worcestershire Sauce on draught.
Celery Salts, Celery and Pepper.
Empire and Royal Sauce.
Pickles and Pepper Sauce.
Canned Goods.
S. C. Hams, S. C. Shoulders.
Side Meat.
Fresh Crackers.
Fine and Common Candy.
New Crop Raisins.

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

1,000,000 People Wear
W. L. Douglas Shoes

HAND SEWED PROCESS. $3.00 BEST IN THE WORLD.

For Men		For Boys and Youths
$5.00		$3.00
$4.00		$2.50
$3.50		$2.00
$2.50		$1.75
$2.25		



Wear **W. L. Douglas** shoes and **save from $1.00 to $3.00 a pair.** All **Styles** and **Widths.** The advance in leather has increased the price of other makes, but the quality and prices of **W. L. Douglas shoes remain the same.** Take no substitute; see that name and price is stamped on sole. **W. L. Douglas,** BROCKTON, Mass. Sold by

F. W. THORNTON.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE DATES OF THE FAIR AT
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—ARE—
November 6, 7 and 8, 1895.
—THERE WILL BE AN ABUNDANCE OF CHOICE—
Agricultural, Horticultural & Household Products,
IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY AND LIVE STOCK.
The Fastest Horses! The Closest Races!
THE BEST BAND OF MUSIC.
Cheap Rates on Railroads.
THINGS TO AMUSE AND INSTRUCT ALL KINDS AND CONDITIONS OF PEOPLE.
Something New and Novel all the Time.
THE BEST, MOST USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL
Productions of Industry and Skill,
AND EVERYTHING PLANNED TO SECURE THE HIGHEST COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE TO EXHIBITORS AND VISITORS.
For Premium List and Other Information address the Secretary.
Walter Watson, PRESIDENT. **G. W. Lawrence,** SECRETARY.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA,
ON PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
MALLARD, STACY & CO., Proprietors.
American and European Plan.
The Alhambra Hotel is a magnificent colonial structure of 200 rooms, elegantly furnished and equipped with electric lights, steam heat and all modern appointments. The finest location in the city, being situated on the prettiest part of Peachtree street, far famed as the most beautiful street in the Southern States. Convenient to churches, theatres and clubs. Double electric car service passes in front, which is the most direct route to the Cotton States and International Exposition Grounds.
RATES: AMERICAN PLAN, $2.50 and up per day. EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.00 and up per day.
Address: MALLARD, STACY & CO., Proprietors, Atlanta.

NIMOCKS & COOK,
INSURANCE.

Wilson Military Academy.

In consequence of the removal of the LaFayette Military Academy from Fayetteville to Wilson, the name of this very popular institution of learning will hereafter be known as "WILSON MILITARY ACADEMY."

The Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1895.

With greater facilities, better accommodations and equipments, and if possible brighter prospects, the school enters upon its third year with every indication of a much larger patronage and more general usefulness.

The most thorough instruction is given in literary and commercial branches; and moral culture and physical training receive due attention.

The third "Annual Announcement," containing full particulars, will be mailed to any one upon application. Address

Major J. W. YEREX,
6-20-95 4m WILSON, N. C.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH SCHOOL YEAR WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

Special attention paid to Physical Culture and Hygiene.

Address the Rector,
7-4-95 3m REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.

NORTH CAROLINA
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS COLLEGE WILL BEGIN
SEPTEMBER 5th.
EXAMINATIONS AT COUNTY SEATS FIRST SATURDAY IN AUGUST.

Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to
A. Q. HOLLADAY, Pres.,
7-18-95 Raleigh, N. C.

University of North Carolina
COMPRISES THE UNIVERSITY,
THE COLLEGE
THE LAW AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS,
AND THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS
Tuition $60.
35 Teachers, 471 Students.
Address PRESIDENT WINSTON, Chapel Hill, N. C., for Catalogue and handbook on "University Education."

SIX REASONS WHY
—YOU SHOULD WEAR THE—
Featherbone Corset and Waists:



1st. They Fit Better.
2nd They Wear Better
3rd. They are More Stylish
4th. They are More Comfortable.
5th. They are Cheaper.
6th. They are *Guaranteed.*

If not entirely satisfactory after four weeks wear can be returned.

J. P. COOK & CO.

Proof Against the Cold!

Coal! Coal! Coal!
Coke! Coke! Coke!

How about it? You would like to be so along about the cold weather that's approaching. Wouldn't you? Well, the undersigned can furnish you the material to afford you this comfort in supplying you with the best Anthracite and Bituminous Coal and Coke for grates and stoves.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Call on or address
Telephone No. 3. J. N. EMMETT. 10-3-95 1m

Tax Notice, 1895.

I will attend at the following times and places to collect the Taxes for the year 1895:

Quwhiffle, Cabin Branch, Monday, Oct. 14.
Little River, Smith's Shop, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Seventy-First, Clark's Factory, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Rockfish, Hope Mills, No. 1, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Gray's Creek, Butler's Shop, Friday, Oct. 18.
Carver's Creek, Little River Academy, Monday, Oct. 21.
Black River, Godwin, Tuesday, Oct. 22.
Flea Hill, Geddie's Gin, Wednesday, Oct. 23.
Cedar Creek, Thursday, Oct. 24.
Beaver Dam, Bullard's Mill, Friday, Oct. 25.

I would respectfully urge all tax payers to meet me at the above times and places, and pay their taxes, as the taxes are now due and must be collected.

All persons must pay their taxes as the Law directs, or the Law will be strictly enforced.

Respectfully,
McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff
Cumberland County.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 25, 1895—4t



The Southern Telephone Co.,
NO. 9, THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Manufacturers of Telephones to work any distance. Sold outright or rented.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

Are you interested in Carpets? If so, we would be pleased to show you. We have arranged with one of the largest mills in the United States whereby we are their sole representatives in this locality. We carry a full line of the NEWEST PATTERNS in

ALL KINDS OF CARPETS.
WILTON CARPETS,
MOQUETTE CARPETS,
AXMINSTER CARPETS,
VELVET CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
TAPESTRY CARPETS,
THREE PLY CARPETS,
INGRAIN CARPETS OF ALL GRADES

You have as fine a variety to select from as is carried by the stores in the largest cities.

You can have the Carpets CUT AND SEWED AT THE MILL, and delivered to you ready to be laid on the floor.

We represent the manufacturers, thus saving you the middleman or jobber's profit, and as we have no stock to carry and no risk to take on bad patterns, misfits, or remnants we can afford to *sell at a very small profit*—LOWER EVEN THAN THE STORES OF THE GREAT CITIES.

Call and find out how *quickly* and how *cheaply* we can carpet a room or a house

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,
Manufacturers and Dealers
IN ALL KINDS OF
Furniture and House Trimmings,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
9-12-95

PEACE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Unsurpassed in Thoroughness, Location, Equipment, Faculty, Furniture and Fare.

No superior work done anywhere, North or South. Board, tuition, one music and two hours practice $275 a year.

Opens SEPTEMBER 11, 1895

Send for catalogue.

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., (Univ. Va.)
6-20-95 3m Raleigh, N. C.

DUKE CIGARETTES



MADE FROM
High Grade Tobacco
AND
ABSOLUTELY PURE



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by
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NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN Sq.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

THINACURA
FOR THIN PEOPLE
Are you thin?

Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every form of food, secreting the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the

STANDARD REMEDY

for leanness, containing NO ARSENIC, and absolutely harmless.

Price, prepaid, $1 per box, 6 for $5.
Pamphlet "HOW TO GET FAT," FREE.
The THINACURA CO., 949 Broadway, New York

Chichester S. Inv. Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, Always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand Pennyroyal Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.
9-19-95 4t

H. H. H.

WE HAVE COMPLETED TAKING
INVENTORY OF STOCK,
and have made out quite a list of goods that we are offering at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
We must close out these goods to make room
For Fall Purchases.
We will be glad to furnish a list of these goods to parties in want of anything in our line. In many instanee these goods are
Offered at Less than Cost.
— THEY MUST GO.—
We will be glad to send these lists by mail to any one wanting them.

Huske Hardware House.

J. J. WARD,
128 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has opened a
GENERAL COMMISSION
—AND—
PRODUCE BUSINESS.
HE GUARANTEES HIGHEST MARKET PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS.
8-29-95 3m

Papers for Sale.
Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Mexican Mustang Liniment
for
Burns,
Caked & Inflamed Udders.
Piles,
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Bruises and Strains.
Running Sores,
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Stiff joints,
Harness & Saddle Sores,
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Scalds,
Blisters,
Insect Bites,
All Cattle Ailments,
All Horse Ailments,
All Sheep Ailments,

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy. Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

(Concluded from first page.)

those things which we thought fantastic worn merely as ornaments, were far otherwise; even the manner of fastening the feathers in their war bonnet, indicated something—courage, skill in war, or special deeds of bravery and daring—so with the buffalo horns. A Chief could not wear this symbol of courage, unless it was bravely won and accorded him by the Council of his tribe. As the white soldier rejoices in his stars and stripes, so does the Indian in his buffalo horns and other symbolic dress.

After the sham-battle came the giving away of presents, and throwing away of property. Several squaws would come waddling up; bringing on their backs bundles large enough to load a mule, open them and spread the contents, make a speech, and then give away the most beautiful Indian work I ever saw—moccasins, pouches, bags, quivers, hoods, &c., all embroidered with beads and porcupine quills in the brightest colors. There were thousands of beautiful things *given* away.

Throwing away, consisted in scattering abroad handfulls of these lovely things. There would be a great scramble, fun and laughter; now and then some "brave" would lead a beautiful horse into the circle, slip his halter off, give him a cut, and as he ran, the one who caught him, kept him; you may depend he never ran far before being caught.

About the middle of the afternoon, several hundred warriors came rushing at full speed, down the hills, yelling the war whoop and firing off their guns; and made a sham attack on the Agency. It was a novel sight, and made one feel a little nervous; for we were but a handful of fifty whites, surrounded by hundreds of painted and savage-looking Indians; the white men though were prepared for an emergency, and all passed off well and pleasantly; every prisoner they took had to ransom himself by giving his captor a bag of tobacco. Some of them drew up in front of the Doctor's, and let him and some other artists, take their photographs.

We all went out to the camp again in the evening to see their war dance, which is beyond my power to describe anything like the reality; no one who has never seen one, can conceive any correct idea of it. They had erected a tall pole to dance around while relating their deeds of bravery. It was decorated and painted; the dancers were all decorated, and their naked bodies freshly painted for the occasion; they came in one at a time and seated themselves in a large circle; then a lot of squaws (all painted too) came into the circle and set down pots of dog soup and Indian bread, with which the dancers were to refresh themselves in the intervals of the dance.

They make the act of dancing give expression to their emotions either of religion or war. The music consists of a large drum and rattles, beat upon by four or five men, who keep time to the beat, in a shrill, nasal and monotonous chant. As I said the dancers all sit in a circle, their naked bodies gorgeously painted, some yellow, some black, &c., always a red spot or stripe, where they have been wounded by an enemy. It has only been about three years since their last battle with the whites was fought at Pine Ridge nearly one hundred miles from here. When ready to dance, the leader gets up, gives a war-whoop, which is responded to by the band, begins his song all joining in; each one dances to suit himself, and their attitudes are mostly those of violent passions, therefore *not* graceful.

Among the group of dancers may be seen one in the attitude of attack; another of defence; one will be in the act of throwing the tomahawk; some will be drawing the bow; another striking with the war club; others listening and watching for an opportunity, some will be seen striking the foe; and some looking for foot-prints in the grass; it is all accompanied by singing, distortions of countenance and unseemly attitudes. The war-whoop and response, given by the leader and responded to by the band precede and end each song. The war-whoop is a prolonged sound upon a high note, running down a minor scale, finished by an abrupt and explosive conclusion in which the voice is raised to the same high note; the whole band respond upon the same key with which the leader concludes. I would like to tell you more about the squaws dancing, the woman's giving away her husband's war-horse, &c., the presents she made in his memory; children being adopted into the tribe &c., but must give space to my promised description of the Sun Dance, now prohibited, but described by Mr. Mark Wells, our half-breed interpreter.

The Sun Dance is a religious ceremony, and the fulfillment of a vow. When an Indian is surrounded by his enemy, he promises the "Great Spirit," if he will deliver him from his foes, he will, when the time comes (the full moon in June) dance the Sun Dance; if his kin or friend is at the point of death he makes the same vow, if the Great Spirit will restore them to health.

When the Sun Dance is to take place the tepees are formed in a circle with an open space towards the east; the dance pole, about thirty feet long to where it forks at the top, is selected by the "medicine man" of the camp; the man who has performed the bravest deed during the year, strikes it two or three licks, then two young virgins cut down and trim it; it is then carried by the sub chiefs to the camp where it is laid on the ground, and all repair to a feast, which does not include those who are to dance the sun dance—they must fast and watch until all is over. The second day the pole is planted; the early part of the third day is devoted to laying babies at the foot of the pole and letting the "medicine man" cut holes in their ears; those who are to dance only have on breech cloth; each has an attendant, who paints him, fills his pipe, rubs his hands with sage and other green herbs, and talks encouragingly to him.

All around is feasting and laughter; then come his women kinsfolk, wives, sisters and sweethearts, and have their arms slashed and cut by the medicine man, thinking to encourage him by their suffering to endure the torture soon to be undergone by him; finally the dancer is laid at the foot of the pole, two holes are cut in the muscles, one each side of his chest, through which a stick is thrust, and to the end of it is tied a piece of raw-hide, which is pulled through, and he is lifted up and the ends of the raw-hide tied to a lariet hanging from the pole, there he hangs, blowing a whistle made of the bone of an eagle's wing—looking straight at the sun from its rising to its setting, and until the muscles and flesh are a little decayed and are torn loose, he hangs there praying for deliverance, and making other requests. After tearing loose he is tenderly and carefully cared for. It is too horrible to write about, and I don't wonder our government and missionaries did all they could to put a stop to the barbarous superstition.

I have already taken up too much of your space, or I would tell you of our Indian Convocation (which met at the Brule agency last month, there were eleven thousand Indians there, the largest religious gathering I ever saw), of the Annuities which were issued this spring, and of school work and the hospital.

I hardly know where to stop when I begin to write upon the Indian and his prairie home, so if I have tired your patience excuse me.

Wishing you all success in your noble undertaking I remain yours truly,

M. R. HALL,
Crow Creek, South Dakota.
Aug 23, 1895.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word **"Castoria"** and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be **absolutely harmless?**

Do You Know that **35 average** doses of Castoria are furnished for **35 cents,** or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **is on every wrapper.**

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME.



THE PANSY No. 12.

FOR 60 CENTS in Postage Stamps, Postal Note or Silver, we will furnish any reader of this paper with one full and complete set of plans and specifications of either of the three cottages here shown. These plans are drawn to a scale and are guaranteed to be mechanically correct and ready to build from—every detail that can be furnished by a competent architect being provided for.

PANSY COTTAGE No. 12. This cottage contains 5 rooms besides attic and bath room, and can be built for $1400.
Plans are engraved on fine bond paper.
If a more moderate priced cottage is desired you will be interested in the

ROSEBUD COTTAGE No. 20. This is a five room cottage which can be built for $1000—a marvel of completeness in every way.
Plans are finely engraved on heavy paper.
For persons of more moderate means we have prepared plans and specifications of the

EVERGREEN COTTAGE No. 22. This cottage contains 3 rooms and can be built for $750.

A complete set of of either of these plans—except Evergreen, which contains four sheets—consists of five sheets 14x25 inches, each, all beautifully engraved on fine paper.

Sheet No. 1 consists of views of front elevation, perspective and interior sectional views.
Sheet No. 2 consists of front and side elevation views.
Sheet No 3 illustrates floor plans, roof, attic, etc.
Sheet No. 4 shows various details: sections of porch, door frame, window frame, etc.
Sheet No. 5 covers full specifications, itemized estimate of cost of all material used, cost of labor with full particulars and advice regarding division of cost for various lines of materials, instructions and suggestions to builder, etc.

Each set of plans is neatly wrapped in pasteboard tube and will be sent postpaid to any address for 60 cents; 2 for $1.10; 3 for $1.50. An architect would require upwards of $25.00 for furnishing plans with all the details given in ours, and the opportunity herein offered of securing for 60 cts. what is ordinarily rated at $25.00 is one that should be taken advantage of all readers.



THE ROSEBUD, NO. 20.



THE EVERGREEN, NO. 22.

Do not neglect this opportunity whether contemplating building or not EVERYBODY IS INTERESTED. Address all orders to

UNIVERSAL PLAN COMPANY,
1127 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

We are personally acquainted with the members of the Universal Plan Co. and know this firm to be thoroughly reliable.—Publisher GLOBE DEMOCRAT.



THE ORTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4
Sheeting, Cotton Yarn
and Batting.

Administrator's Notice and Commissioner's Sale.

In a proceeding in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., against Kate Bryant, Adam McAllister and wife Mary Jane, and others as heirs and devisees of W. S. Bryant, sold, an order was made on the 27th of August, 1895, granting to the undersigned administration with the will annexed, and by said order, he was appointed and authorized as Commissioner to sell a lot of land, containing about 3 acres, near the western limits of Fayetteville, being the lot on which said W. S. Bryant lived and died, and described in deed of W. J. Tolar and wife to him, as registered in Book "K" No. 3, page 253 and in accordance with said order said land will be offered for sale by public auction for cash at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 1st of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock.

N. W. RAY, Adm'r and Com'r.
Aug. 27, 1895.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator upon the estate of the late George A. McDonald, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate to present their claims on or before the 14th of September, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the estate will please make prompt payment to the undersigned.

JOSIAH COOK, Wade, N. C.,
Adm'r of George A. McDonald.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 14, 1895—6t

Land and Immigration Agency.

I am now corresponding with reliable and responsible parties who desire to establish and operate in the South

POULTRY FARMS, VINEYARDS, FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMS AND CREAMERIES.

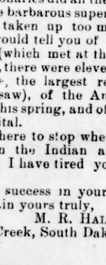
OTHERS WHO WANT TO BUY
TIMBER LANDS, FACTORY SITES, &c.

Will be pleased to hear from any one who may have special inducements to offer to secure any or all of these people, since they are the classes of immigrants we need. Address

NEWTON H. SMITH, Manager,
7-25-95 Fayetteville, N. C.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Lumber Wanted



Cut Accurately and Rapidly on the
FARQUHAR
Variable Friction
Feed Saw Mill
with Quick Receding Head Blocks. Capacity 5,000 to 30,000 feet, with Engines and Boilers from 12 to 40 Horse Power.
For full descriptive catalogue address,
A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd.,
YORK, PA.

E. L. CLARK'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BACON, FLOUR, SALT,
AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply House.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.
E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts

THE ÆTNA
Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

FOR SALE
A New Beatty Parlor Organ.

In use about a month. Owner moved West to live, consequently will sell cheap for cash. Call or address SACRIFICE, care Observer.

FOR RENT.
The Store, adjoining the Hotel LaFayette, recently occupied by Rose & Leak.
For terms, apply to H. W. LILLY
5-23-95—tf

R. M. NIMOCKS, Fayetteville, N. C.
E. M. WELLS, Man'g'r Wil. Branch.

THE
Carolina Cooperage and Veneer Co.

TRUCKERS WHO DESIRE
Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,
will do well to place their orders at once with A. S. HUSKE, who is authorized Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
4-25-95

R. T. THOMAS,
successor to A. Deaver.
Butcher of Select Cattle,
Mutton and Pork in Season.
By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.
Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS
3-14-95

A. B. WILLIAMS,
COTTON :-: BUYER.
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution directed to the undersigned from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in the case of Huske Hardware House against Tow Trustees of the Metropolitan A. M. E Zion Church, I will on Monday, November 4th, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door of said County, Sell to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest which the said Trustees have in the following property to-wit:

The Church Building and the property belonging thereunto, including the land on which said Building is located, on Grave Yard street, known as the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, to satisfy said execution now in my hands for collection.

This 25th September, 1895.
McD GEDDIE, Sheriff
Cumberland County.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, as Executor of the last will and testament of W J. Buckingham, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to me, duly authenticated on or before the 26th day of September, 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate settlement

This 23rd day of September, 1895
J. H. BUCKINGHAM,
Executor.
H. L. COOK, Attorney. 9-26-95 6t

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an Execution directed to the undersigned from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Anson County in the case of James A. Leak, Receiver of The Bank of New Hanover against The North State Improvement Company, John D. Williams, E. J. Lilly and others I will, on Monday, November 4th, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said execution, the following lands as the property of the said J. D. Williams:

The Williams Stores and Opera House on Hay Street This lot runs from Hay to Franklin Streets. Upon it stands three stores on ground floor, a large printing establishment in second story and a well-equipped opera house in the third story.

The Oil Mills Farm of 117 acres in the north-eastern part of the city. Highly improved land with all necessary buildings

Lots Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the Arsenal property, fronting on the Morganton road.

In Seventy-First Township.

The Lanneau land, 569 acres.
The Monroe land, 330 acres on Beaver Creek.
The McCormick land, 350 acres on C. F. & Y. V. Railway.
10 acres on Monroe road, granted by the State.
561 acres adjoining McIntyre land, Atlas Hill and others.
120 acres near Raynor's Mill.
25 acres on Yadkin road, adjoining Lovet and others.
The Effie McFadyen land, 1761 acres near Lower Little River.
The Saw Mills on Little River at Manchester Depot, 121 acres covering mills and other improvements. These mills are run by water of 200-horse power, on unfailing stream, and are upon the track of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.
100 acres on or near Buckhead.
Holmes land, 69 acres, on Western Plank Road, five miles from Fayetteville.
Johnson land, 33 acres.
Meadow land, 5 acres.

In Carver's Creek Township.

Dranghon land, 564 acres
Haughton land, 1,200 acres.

In Rockfish Township.

J. Roslin Smith land, 40 acres, in Murphy Swamp.

In Gray's Creek Township.

McArthur land, 220 acres near Pate's Mills—part round pine and part swamp

In Cedar Creek Township.

The Maj. Jonathan Evans Farm, 150 acres on east side of Cape Fear River and about six miles from Clarendon Bridge—a valuable farm.

In Little River Township—Morrison Land.

1st tract—150 acres situated on North side of Crain's Creek—J. A. Johnson land.
2nd tract—58 acres adjoining above.
3rd tract—1 acre adjoining above.

And also all the interest of the said E. J. Lilly, Jr., in the lands of the estate of the late E. J. Lilly, Sr., which lie in Cumberland County.

This 3rd October, 1895.
McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff
of Cumberland County.
10-3--95



Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway,
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect June 23rd, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:05 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:29 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:15 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4: 5 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:54 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison,	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS
at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS
at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest, at Wilmington with the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad for Wrightsville and Ocean View

Trains No. 1 and 2 dinner at Fayetteville.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro..	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	1 03	11 03	
Leave Selma....	2 53		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 55	
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	
	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08		6 35
Leave Goldsboro	2 55		7 20
Leave Magnolia	4 02		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	
Leave Selma....	12 22		
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	
Leave Tarboro..	2 48		
	No. 34 Daily.		
	P. M.		
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56		8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05		9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00		10 27
	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 52
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with mail line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day administered on the Estate of M. D. Clarke (deceased) hereby gives notice to all parties holding claims against the Estate to present them on or before the 2nd day of September 1896, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the Estate will please make immediate payment.

KATIE W. CLARKE, Administratrix
of M. D. Clarke, dec'd.
J. G. SHAW, Att'y.
Sept. 2, 1895.



The Clyde Steamship Co.
New York Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
ONEIDA.....Saturday, Sept 28
CROATAN.....Saturday, Oct 5

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, Sept. 28
ONEIDA.....Saturday, Oct. 5

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Sept. 24
ONEIDA.....Tuesday, Oct. 1

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